

On Way Home From U.S.

Teng Arrives in Tokyo to Confer With Leaders

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Feb. 6 (NYT) — A tired Teng Hsiao-Ping, the Chinese deputy premier, arrived in Japan today on his way home from the United States and will spend two days here in talks with Japanese leaders.

Mr. Teng, 74, wore a heavy overcoat when he emerged from his plane at Tokyo's heavily-guarded Haneda airport. He was pale, and later canceled a dinner tonight with Japanese Foreign Minister Susao Sonoda. His visit underlines the existence of what advisers to Premier Masayoshi Ohira call the "triangular relationship" between Japan, China and United States — although they add that this is not directed against the Soviet Union.

Japan's relations with the Soviet Union have fallen to a low point following a Japanese government announcement that the Russians have reinforced their garrisons on two islands off the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido. The islands are Kunashiri and Etorofu. Japan yesterday protested to the Soviet Union against the presence there of about 5,000 Soviet troops and over the building of radar stations and runways since early summer.

Japan claims that the islands, and two other small islands close by, Habomai and Shikotan, are Japanese territory. They were taken by the Soviet Union in 1945.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that Japan had no intention of raising the subject of these "northern territories" at a Teng-Ohira meeting tomorrow, but China has, meanwhile, denounced the Soviet action in broadcasts from Peking.

The basis of the "triangular relationship" between the United States, China and Japan is the normalization of relations between the United States and China on Jan. 1 and a treaty of peace and friendship concluded by China and Japan last year. The Japanese are not willing to interpret this relationship as an "alliance," officials said. In this

sense, they differ from Mr. Teng. But the Chinese leader's visit to Japan — his second in three months — marks the de facto existence of ties between Washington, Tokyo and Peking.

Mr. Teng and Mr. Ohira will discuss recent developments in the Far East and Southeast Asia on which the emerging association of the three nations can be seen to be having an impact.

In the Korean peninsula, North Korea, whose closest ally is China, is moving slowly toward a resump-

tion of bilateral talks with South Korea, which in turn has close military ties with the United States and trade and investment ties with both the United States and Japan.

The two Koreas are highly sensitive to any change in political atmosphere in the Far East. Their first round of post-Korean War direct talks took place between 1971 and 1973 when prospects for a rapprochement between Peking and Washington were good and when Japan concluded diplomatic relations with China.

Japan, like China, does not wish to appear to be intervening in Korean affairs — that would be counterproductive, officials said. But Foreign Minister Sonoda told the Diet today that he will act as an "intermediary" between Seoul and Peking, at the request of the Koreans.

"I have been asked by South Korean ruling party members to act as an intermediary between South Korea and China to improve their relations when Mr. Teng visits Tokyo," said Mr. Sonoda. "I am ready to play that role."

North Korean leader Kim Il Sung has proposed a first meeting with South Korea's President Park Chung Hee — at a lower official level — on Feb. 20 and it is Mr. Park's turn to respond to this proposal.

"It is natural that Japan should make a move to create an environment which will lead to the resumption of a dialogue between North and South Korea," Mr. Sonoda said.

Mr. Teng and Mr. Ohira will also discuss events in Southeast Asia, especially Vietnam and Cambodia, officials said. There, too, Japan has played a diplomatic card, hinting to Hanoi that it may cut off economic aid worth \$70 million a year unless Vietnamese forces withdraw from Cambodia.

This is a move that is welcome to China and to the United States, but the Soviet Union "told me that Japan should not freeze its aid to Vietnam," Mr. Sonoda told parliament. "The Soviet Union considers that this would be a hegemonistic (anti-Soviet) move," he explained.

Chinese-Japanese relations are developing at a much faster pace than usually frigid Soviet-Japanese relations as big business in Japan, the arbiter of the nation's foreign economic policy, has concluded that trade prospects are better in China than in Siberia. But Mr. Ohira is also anxious to maintain as good relations as possible with the Soviet Union, according to his staff.

Japan may have tilted some distance toward China in the Chinese-Soviet dispute by concluding a peace treaty with Peking first and not with Moscow — despite years of discussion of this matter with the Kremlin.

Swiss Population Up 40,000 in '78

GENEVA, Feb. 6 (UPI) — The population of Switzerland rose by 40,000 last year, moving to 5,366,000 from 5,326,000 in 1977, the Federal Statistics Bureau said today.

This increase was due to a new law allowing the children of a foreign father and Swiss mother to obtain Swiss nationality within a year, the bureau said.

Thousands Demonstrate To Back Khomeini Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

In Europe, has left Iran after more than a month. Sources said that he was in Iran to urge the Iranian military to support Mr. Bakhtiar.

Ayatollah Khomeini's supporters have said that Gen. Huseini's presence was an example of U.S. interference in Iran.

Bakhtiar Vow

Mr. Bakhtiar told the lower house of parliament that he would remain in office "even if all the parliamentary deputies resign." He said he would continue to lead the country, despite demands by Ayatollah Khomeini that he resign immediately.

"I have nothing to do with governments that exist in the imagination of people and are more of a joke," Mr. Bakhtiar said of Ayatollah Khomeini's designation of Mehdi Bazargan as interim premier. "But if they start taking action, I will respond accordingly."

The state radio reported that parliament approved dissolving the SAVAK secret police and speeding up the corruption trials of former officials.

Ayatollah Khomeini yesterday named Mr. Bazargan, a longtime foe of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, to form a transition government. He said it would hold elections for a constituent assembly that would ratify a new constitution abolishing the 2,500-year-old monarchy and making Iran an Islamic republic.

"No Objection"

Mr. Bakhtiar told Radio Tehran: "I will have no objection to the announcement of a temporary government provided this government plays the role of a shadow government or future government. But if it comes to action, it's a different thing."

Mr. Bazargan said that his government would be a real one, not a shadow cabinet.

[The Washington Post reported from Qom that Ayatollah Khomeini, the second most influential Shiite Muslim leader in Iran, had given his support today to Ayatollah Khomeini's appointment of Mr. Bazargan. But he ex-

pressed veiled reservations about the autocratic way in which Mr. Bazargan was named.

[This and more overt criticism from other quarters appeared to bring Iran's religious and political opposition closer to a potential rift over Ayatollah Khomeini's domination of the movement.]

The officer corps is generally considered loyal to the shah and Mr. Bakhtiar, but some Western diplomats believe the commanders doubt their own strength and are eager to find a way to compromise with Ayatollah Khomeini.

Bakhtiar Support Downgraded

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP) — Fearing that Ayatollah Khomeini may succeed in squeezing Mr. Bakhtiar from office within a day or two, the State Department downgraded yesterday to associate itself actively with Mr. Bakhtiar's fate.

Reports from Tehran that Ayatollah Khomeini's forces are pushing to get the parliament to meet this week and refuse to give Mr. Bakhtiar a vote of confidence have reportedly caused U.S. policy-makers to revise downward their estimates of Mr. Bakhtiar's chances for survival.

But White House Press Secretary Jody Powell denied yesterday that President Carter had conceded that the Bakhtiar government could not surmount the political challenges it faces.

Mr. Carter was told yesterday that Mr. Bakhtiar's government is in a better position now, as a result of its handling of Ayatollah Khomeini's return last week and because of new cohesiveness in the army, a senior U.S. official said. That assessment was given to Mr. Carter yesterday by Gen. Huseini on his return from Tehran on Sunday.

The twists and turns of the Iranian situation in recent days have left the Carter administration clinging to the army and to the often amended, often ignored, constitution of 1906 as the only two levers of policy still available in the crisis.



MISSIONARY'S SKULL — The skull of Spanish missionary Diego de Saura is displayed in Manila by Bishop Fernando Martin of Minorca. It will be enshrined at Boac, on Marinduque, where Saura worked from 1621 to 1633.

Pakistani Supreme Court Upholds Bhutto Sentence

(Continued from Page 1)

cy, were convicted of supplying the automatic weapons for the assault. Mr. Bhutto was convicted of instigating the attack.

The condemned men were also sentenced to seven years in prison, to be served if their hanging sentences were commuted.

The government also has six noncapital charges pending against Mr. Bhutto. These charges include electoral fraud, abuse of official powers, misuse of public funds and avoidance of customs duty on item purchased abroad.

Appeals for Clemency

As the head of the Pakistani government for five and a half years, as president and then as prime minister, Mr. Bhutto had traveled widely. He had become a personal friend of many foreign political leaders. Some of his highly placed friends, including Shabbir Mohammad Reza Pahlavi of Iran, were reported to have written to Gen. Zia requesting clemency for Mr. Bhutto.

Appeals were received today from Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists and several heads of government, including British Prime Minister James Callaghan, to save Mr. Bhutto from the gallows.

The former prime minister is an urban man who was born to wealth and was educated at Oxford and at the University of California at Berkeley. He mingled easily with kings and presidents. Mr. Bhutto was also able to communicate with his nation's factory workers and peasants as no other Pakistani leader is able to do.

He was given the credit, even by some of his critics, for the restoration of national pride after the demoralizing war of 1971, in which Pakistan's eastern territory became an independent Bangladesh.

However, other critics accused Mr. Bhutto of some responsibility

Brown Trip To Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)

potentially vulnerable Gulf emirates. "The Saudi policy," an administration official said, "has been passive and sluggish."

Mr. Brown is also expected to offer Saudi Arabia military aid for Yemen — including tanks, howitzers and a squadron of F-5s — in an effort to bolster the government in its volatile conflict with Southern Yemen. Yemen is oriented toward Saudi Arabia, its northern neighbor, while Southern Yemen has links to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Brown will be the first incumbent defense secretary to visit Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, the Pentagon said. He has held a series of pre-trip meetings with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and White House National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. He is also expected to confer with President Carter.

Although administration officials said that a "commonality of viewpoint" among pro-Western nations in the region seems unlikely — partly in view of Saudi hostility to Israel — Mr. Brown is to tell the Arab leaders that regional considerations now outweigh long-standing "local" conflicts and tensions, because the area seems especially volatile following the U.S. setbacks in Iran.

"The Saudis have the money, the Egyptians have the manpower, we have the technology," said an administration official. "How this evolves into some form of regional relationship is something that Brown, and the Saudis and the others will deal with."

Afghanistan Resistance

(Continued from Page 1)

ganzing here for what they hope will be an eventual confrontation with the Marxists. They have formed an umbrella group, the Front for the Liberation of Afghanistan, with a 60-member executive board headed by Sibtullah Mojaddidi, who is a member of an Afghan family of Moslem religious figures and who formerly directed an Afghan center in Copenhagen.

Seeks Monarchy

Mr. Mojaddidi said, "So far, no government has offered help; we are living on hope only." He spoke in the large main reception room of a mansion, which has a white tent in the front garden for a private guard armed with rifles and shotguns made in Kabul, a settlement where the manufacture of small arms has been a cottage industry for generations.

Disident Afghan groups linked loosely with Mr. Mojaddidi's organization include the Jamiat ul-Islami, or Islamic Society.

A separate opposition group called the Hezbi Islami, or Islamic Party, has been seeking the restoration of the monarchy under the deposed King Mohammed Zahir Shah, who was exiled in Italy following his overthrow in 1973.

At the bare-walled headquarters of the Jamiat ul-Islami, a 26-year-old Afghan named Khan Mohammed, who was identified as a guerrilla commander, said he would soon be returning to Afghanistan with a donkey-load of rifle cartridges purchased in Peshawar.

Mr. Mohammed was asked how the guerrillas could hope to prevail against the modern arms supplied to the government by the Soviet Union, including MiG-23 planes. The guerrilla quietly replied: "When the people decide to rid themselves of a rotten government, they can win."

The dissidents said that 32,000 Afghans have fled to Pakistan and represent a large power base for guerrilla warfare.

Even the mujahideen, the holy warriors, as the guerrillas call themselves, described the current resistance as more of a harassing operation than a full-scale rebellion.

But informed Pakistanis said that the tempo of the resistance could change. A Peshawar journalist in close touch with Afghan affairs predicted "fierce fighting when the snow melts" to free the mountain passes for easier movement in the spring.

Following Government Moves

Church and State Crisis Brewing in Mozambique

By David B. Ottaway

MAPUTO, Mozambique (WP) — The church and state in Mozambique, close allies in colonial times, but at sword's points after independence, appear to be on the verge of open confrontation.

The crisis, brewing since early November, has suddenly surfaced with the forced closing of 15 Catholic mission churches, one Nazareth and three Presbyterian churches, and the Anglican cathedral in Gaza province, just north of the capital, last month.

The country's Catholic bishops have sent a letter complaining about that measure, plus the recent restriction of all missionaries in northernmost Cabo Delgado province to the coastal town of Pemba, to the government.

The Catholic hierarchy seems to fear that freedom of religion, which is guaranteed by the constitution, is seriously threatened. But officials of the ruling Frelimo Party disagree, claiming that the real issue is the refusal of the powerful Catholic Church to redefine its once privileged role to fit into an independent, Marxist-oriented Mozambique.

"I hope we can find a modus vivendi with the party," said Archbishop Alexandre dos Santos. "I do not think they will go so far as to close down the church altogether."

Under Portuguese colonial rule, the Catholic Church was an extremely powerful political institution with a membership of 1.6 million. It ran most of the schools and hospitals for the African population in the countryside, giving it additional influence there.

Frelimo partisans who led the struggle for Mozambique's independence found the Catholic Church and colonial government alike in the present state of opposition to the nationalist cause.

They have never forgotten or forgiven the Catholic Church, and Frelimo's Marxist leaders are now also squaring off against it on ideological grounds.

In addition to the large Catholic following, there are said to be 1 million Moslems and 500,000 Protestants of a total population of around 12 million.

The Catholic churches closed by Frelimo in January were all located on large mission stations that also include schools, hospitals and living quarters for priests and nuns. There are scores of these stations throughout the country and Catholic authorities say it is highly likely most of them will be closed.

A priest from one of the churches closed down in Gaza province said local officials had forbidden him to hold services under the trees or in private residences. They had also told him permission would be granted only to build a new church miles from the present site, he said.

However, a top Frelimo Party official said there was no intention of outlawing worship under the trees and that the crackdown was limited to those churches located on mission sites where the state had already taken over schools and hospitals shortly after Mozambique's independence in 1975.

The present situation is confused, with only mission churches and a handful of others shut down in Gaza province and Tass, today. No replacement has been named.

Soviet Minister Retires

MOSCOW, Feb. 6 (UPI) — Soviet Fishing Minister Alexander Ishkov, 74, has retired on pension, Tass said today. No replacement has been named.

Pol Pot's Soldiers Claim Strike at Vietnam Forces

BANGKOK, Feb. 6 (AP) — Guerrillas of former Cambodian Premier Pol Pot claimed today to be striking at Vietnamese forces on land and sea, and intelligence sources here said that the Cambodians had established some strong positions along the Thai-Cambodian frontier.

Although the Cambodians were reported operating in small units, the sources said that they still had field artillery pieces in some areas. A report of the Pol Pot camp's radio today claimed that artillery had been used against a Vietnamese position along Highway 4, connecting Phnom Penh and the sea.

Thai and Western sources noted that the guerrillas had been building up in areas near the Thai frontier. The Vietnamese have stayed away from the immediate border area so far, probably for political reasons.

The Pol Pot radio — Voice of Democratic Kampuchea — claimed that between Jan. 29 and Feb. 3 its forces had scored victories in seven areas of Cambodia, including the island of Koh Kong, where a Vietnamese vessel was reportedly damaged.

The sources said that large numbers of gunboats were operating off the southwestern coast of Cambodia, often firing at targets on land. The Pol Pot side is believed to have a few gunboats left.

Two other areas pinpointed as

missionaries in Cabo Delgado are being imprisoned or expelled on such charges as homosexuality and immoral conduct, others are still being granted visas to work in the country.

Treaty Talks Downgraded

(Continued from Page 1)

invited Egypt and Israel to resume their peace talks under Mr. Vance mediation, the State Department announced today, according to United Press International. Spokesman Hodding Carter 3d did not disclose dates or locales for the effort. Some officials say they expect the talks to resume later this month in Washington, however.

Mr. Vance's comments came he and Defense Secretary Harold Brown appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee to outline administration proposals for \$8.9 billion in foreign aid and military assistance programs for fiscal 1980. It was the first formal meeting in this Congress of the committee.

But instead of centering on foreign aid, most of the questions concerned the relationship between the Egyptian-Israeli talks and uncertainties created by the internal crisis in Iran.

Mr. Vance said that the Iranian situation had demonstrated Egypt and Israel the need for the contribution to the region's stability by "returning to the bargaining table and resolving the difference blocking a peace pact."

But he noted, the recent failure of special Middle East envoy Fred Ahterion Jr. to find solutions for some of the lesser Egyptian-Israeli disagreements had made clear that the impasse "can be dealt with only as a package."

Such a package, he said, would have to include all outstanding issues — both draft-treaty interpretations and the more sensitive matter of "how to establish a self-governing authority for the Palestinian inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip."

The big stumbling block has been Egypt's insistence that the treaty be accompanied by a timetable and target date for concluding separate negotiations on the question of Palestinian autonomy. Israel, while agreeing to negotiate that issue after completion of peace treaty, has refused to accept a timetable or target date.

State Department sources said that Mr. Vance, who shuttled successfully between Cairo and Jerusalem in December, is reluctant to undertake another such mission and would prefer to have the ministerial meeting in Washington.

Israel Ready on Talks

JERUSALEM, Feb. 6 (UPI) — Israel is ready to resume peace talks with Egypt, and the Cabinet is likely to approve a U.S. invitation to continue negotiations in Washington on the ministerial level, government sources said today.

Prime Minister Begin said Jan. 28 that Israel is prepared to continue the first despite the unsuccessful efforts of Mr. Ahterion to resolve differences on two key articles in the draft treaty.

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July 1980

After 3d Week of Walkout

Scarcity of Strike-Breakers Forces U.S. Lettuce to Rot

By Lou Cannon and Katharine MacDonald

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6 (WP) — It is axiomatic in the turbulent body history of farm-labor conflict in the Southwest that unions rarely win a strike near the border of its cheap, plentiful supply of Mexican labor.

That axiom seems to be going awry after a carefully designed about that United Farm Workers resident Cesar Chavez calls "a human strike" because of its virtual absence of strike-breakers.

But growers say that the dream of a nationwide lettuce boycott for U.S. consumers if Mr. Chavez's demands are met.

As the Imperial Valley strike enters its third week, the eight struck growers, who produce nearly a third of the nation's winter (iceberg) lettuce, have been unable to find a surplus labor force, either legal or illegal. The crop is rotting in fields.

No Mexican farmworkers in his mind is going to break the strike, Mr. Chavez said recently at Tehachapi Mountain headquarters, 350 miles north of the strike zone. "It's just impossible."

As the growers see it, Mr. Chavez's confidence is partly the result of intimidation of Mexican growers by the UFW, which has a pro-strike advertisement in Mexican newspapers. The union accuses growers of encouraging racism by emphasizing the growers' Mexican nationality and recruiting non-Mexican high school students as volunteer harvesters.

'Green-Carders'

Most of the strikers are Mexican immigrants, so-called "green-carders" who legally cross the border each day. The growers, who depend on labor supply and resent its military point out that these fields earn far more than they did make in Mexico.

Both sides agree that last week's voter-staged "Volunteer Harvest" was of no more than symbolic significance. Grower publicist Roberts estimates that not more than 5 percent of the crop can be brought in by volunteers. His "W" counterpart, Marc Grossman, sneered that the volunteers are mainly children and women of old people. The ladies' bridge club of Pasadena could do a better job of picking lettuce.

Before the strike is over, the economic impact on both sides — and consumers nationwide — promises to be great, and not only in the case of lettuce. The Imperial Valley, where only eight of 28 lettuce growers have been struck, produces 95 percent of the nation's iceberg crop. It also produces substantial amounts of celery, asparagus, fennel and tomatoes, and the timing of those crops has been disrupted.

Furthermore, the strike is considered to spread. It has already spilled over into the Salinas valley in Northern California.

Exposure of U.S. Secrets Feared at FBI Trial

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (NYT) — Sensitive national security information, including details of continuing counterintelligence operations against Palestinian terrorists, could be exposed at the approaching trial of three former FBI officials, intelligence sources and others have been interviewed.

Although there is no strong indication that the trial of Patrick Gray, a former FBI director, and two other officials, has been derailed, federal District Judge William Bryant is faced with delicate questions of national security versus the rights of the accused. He is expected to rule on pretrial motions in the next two weeks, and the trial has been set for March 5 in Washington.

Mr. Gray, Mark Felt and Edward Miller are charged with ordering FBI agents to burglarize private homes and offices in 1972 and 1973 to conduct a search for fugitive members of the militant anti-war Weather Underground group.

Even though the charges deal with events more than five years old, the former positions of the defendants in the bureau raised a question that current national security information might come out of the trial. Mr. Gray was then the director, Mr. Felt was his chief deputy and Mr. Miller was in charge of counterintelligence.

Most of the pretrial motions and arguments are under court seal, but reviews by The New York Times have disclosed the following key issues before Judge Bryant:

The government is seeking a widely worded "protective order" that would require the defense to close before trial every instance in which it felt it would get into national security matters in preparing its case. The government's position, according to several sources, is even more sweeping than a similar protective order recently rejected in the prosecution of an International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. executive in Washington.

In at least one instance, Mr. Gray is known to have ordered a search by the support of former President Richard Nixon, to find out about Palestinian terrorist activities in the United States. Evidence necessary to contrast this search with what he is now charged with in the Weather Underground case could disclose cur-

where a few of the struck Imperial Valley growers have operations that have been shut. Mr. Chavez views the strike as part of an overall strategy that will "bridge some of the disparities between farm workers and other workers."

Mr. Chavez has always said that the UFW fought simply for survival — first, against the grape growers of the San Joaquin Valley and then against the Teamsters. But the passage of a state law ensuring collective agricultural bargaining — and a subsequent jurisdictional agreement between the UFW and the Teamsters — have given Mr. Chavez's union new muscle.

Its leader now thinks of the UFW as a union that can behave like an industrial labor union, one that can bargain effectively for major economic benefits. That concept was reflected in the UFW's first contract proposal, which asked for a minimum wage increase from \$3.70 an hour to \$5.25. The struck growers offered a 7 percent raise — 36 cents an hour — which they said complied with President Carter's wage guidelines.

Jon Vessey, a struck grower, says that 80 percent of the workers are on piece rates, earning between \$8 and \$12 an hour. Caridad Sanchez, a state labor analyst, says that the hourly average is never less than \$6 or \$7. But she adds that about half of the workers drop below the \$4-an-hour level in pre-harvest periods. Mr. Carter's guidelines are supposed to apply only to those earning more than \$4 or more an hour.

Under the contract sought by Mr. Chavez, a loader who now makes as much as \$89 a day (excluding medical benefits) would make \$220. Crew members who get the piece rate of 57 cents per 24-head box would get 87 cents a box.

Mediation Rejected

The growers, fearing a long strike, have asked for federal mediation. Mr. Chavez, aware that he has more economic power now than he is likely to have later, has rejected mediation. By striking selected targets at a time when lettuce prices are high, Mr. Chavez has tried to encourage the growers, who can see their competitors making huge profits, to make a quick and generous settlement.

(A check of several Washington area grocery stores showed that most were selling iceberg lettuce for 79 cents a head, up from last month's price range of 49 to 59 cents.)

The question is whether Mr. Chavez struck too soon. The UFW pays only \$25 a week in strike benefits, and no payments were made during the first two weeks of the walkout. Some doubt that the farm workers will be able to hold out during a long strike, and the growers hope that their increasing desperation will turn them away from Mr. Chavez.



TAKING IT ALL IN STRIDE — Tennessee, a giraffe at Lion Country Safari near Irvine, Calif., doesn't let a fiberglass cast interfere with his daily constitutional. Tennessee got stuck in some mud during a recent rainstorm and broke his leg while trying to get out.

During Washington Manifestation

Bergland Lashes out at Farmer Protest

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP) — Police kept a tight corral around the tractors of thousands of militant farmers today as Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland charged that some of the protesters were "driven by just old-fashioned greed."

Mr. Bergland said that the disruptive tactics of the farmers were "an unmitigated disaster, from a public relations point of view." He added that the display tended "to discredit all of agriculture and does not reflect the majority" of those who till the soil.

There were isolated reports of rock-throwing and slashing of tires on police cars, but authorities stymied the traffic-snarl tactics with which the American Agriculture Movement protesters had tied the capital in knots a day earlier, when 19 protesters were arrested.

At noon today, only one arrest had been reported. A farmer was charged with driving his tractor on a sidewalk.

Police had answered the motorized protest yesterday with their own vehicular show of force. They surrounded the main arteries of tractors and trucks with squad cars and other government vehicles after the farm vehicles were parked on the mall, a grassy strip between the Capitol and the Lincoln Memorial.

Authorities and protest leaders met without success today in what police called an effort toward a compromise under which the farmers could demonstrate without violence or major disruptions of traffic.

But Tom Kersey, head of a protest contingent from Georgia, said that the police presented several demands "and we didn't agree to any of them." Thus the standoff continued, with the farmers determined to drive their tractors and the police blocking the way.

Police said they asked that the tractors remain off expressways and not travel on city streets before 9 a.m. or after 5 p.m., that drivers obey traffic rules and that "wagon masters" control caravan routes.

Several farmers said that those conditions were unacceptable because they should have the same rights to drive their 1,350 vehicles as regular motorists.

Deputy Police Chief Robert Klotz warned that unless the 3,500 farmers bend on the issue, "I'm not unhappy with the way it is now" — meaning virtual impoundment of the tractors.

Secretary's Stand Mr. Bergland, meanwhile, said that despite their claims of financial hardship, the protesters have yet to present cohesive proposals for helping farmers — "and until they do, I'm not going to respond to their individual demands."

In the first of several public appearances in which he reiterated a tough administration line, the secretary said many of the farmers in the protest were "generally representing what we describe as local problems."

"There are others who have made bad business judgments, paid too much money for land . . . Others are seeking publicity and others are driven by just old-fashioned greed," Mr. Bergland said on ABC-TV's "Good Morning America."

In a separate interview before a speech to state agriculture officials, he called the demonstration "an unmitigated disaster" and declared he would not deal with the farmers "in any public confrontation . . . I won't go out in the streets."

Although many of the farmers have demanded higher government price supports for their crops, Mr. Bergland said "some want federal guarantees of full parity prices and some say they want the government out of the business. They can't get their act together."

The police had encircled the farm vehicles as they were parked during a rally at the Capitol yesterday afternoon. The tactic guaranteed a smooth evening rush hour, and there was no letup today.

Nato War Exercises End Two Days Early KATTERBACH, West Germany, Feb. 6 (AP) — NATO's Reforger 79 winter war exercises today ended two days ahead of schedule, because a thaw made it impossible to continue without damaging farmland.

About 66,000 troops engaged in the maneuvers, coming from the United States, Canada, Britain, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and West Germany.

spite the farmers' intention to put the tractors back on the streets. "We feel like we're in bondage. I don't trust anybody I see out there," said Jerry Hanning, a farmer from near Lansing, Mich. "When we break out of here — it may take a month — all hell will break loose," Mr. Hanning said.

Like many others, he spent the night inside the police corral. Others went to Washington hotels.

Yesterday, 19 farmers were arrested and 19 vehicles hauled off the streets, where they had been abandoned to snarl traffic. One farmer was hospitalized. Six policemen were hurt.

On Resolution by Republicans

Carter Aides Accept Challenge on SALT

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP) — White House officials yesterday accepted a Republican challenge to turn the upcoming SALT debate into a broad examination of the Carter administration's foreign policy.

Seeking to turn the Republican stance to the administration's advantage, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said that Republican concerns about the U.S. defense posture should lead them to support President Carter's budget proposals for increased defense spending.

"If they share the president's view of the need to improve our defense capability we would welcome their support," Mr. Powell said.

The Republican challenge to the White House was in a resolution adopted Saturday by a conference of GOP leaders in Easton, Md. The resolution calls for making the Senate debate on the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty the occasion for questioning the "total military and foreign policy relationship" between the United States and the Soviet Union.

White House officials took some comfort from the fact that adoption of the resolution was engineered by Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., as an alternative to proposals that would have set strict conditions for approval of SALT-2.

Sen. Baker, a potential GOP challenger to President Carter in 1980, was crucial to the administration's Panama Canal treaties victory last year. Sen. Baker and 15 of his Senate Republican colleagues voted for the treaties — providing the two-vote margin for victory — and they will be equally important in the SALT debate.

At the Easton conference, the Republican leadership took the position that consideration of SALT-2 must be "linked" to other aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations and Soviet behavior around the world. "Linkage is a fact of life," Sen. Baker said.

There was considerable irony in this, for Sen. Baker's assertion is virtually identical to the arguments that Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national-security adviser, was making last year. Concerned about the presence of Soviet-supported Cuban troops in the Horn of Africa, Mr. Brzezinski argued that such Soviet activities inevitably would be linked to SALT-2, possibly endangering its approval.

Administration Stance

More recently, however, Mr. Brzezinski has dropped the linkage argument, adopting the administration position that SALT-2 is so important it should be considered on its own merits, without regard to other aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations.

While Sen. Baker and other Republicans talked about linkage, White House officials predicted the final Senate votes will turn more directly on the treaty itself.

Mr. Powell said that the adminis-

tration expects Senate members to vote on SALT-2 "without any personal or partisan motives."

If Republicans are concerned about such issues as the strength of NATO forces in Western Europe, "the way to deal with it is to support our efforts to strengthen our position there," he said.



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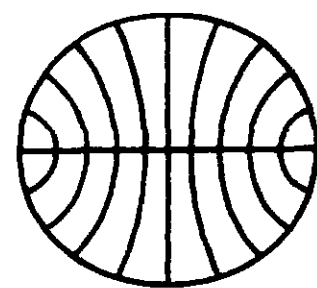
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'Our Objective: Penetrate the Iron Curtain'

Albania's Leka: Vagabond Would-Be King

John Edlin

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 6 (AP) — The son of the late King Zog of Albania, holding court with his Burmese military adviser at a \$140-a-day hotel suite here, today vowed that he would someday occupy the throne in his Communist-ruled nation.

Prince Leka also pooh-poohed suggestions that he had left \$17 million in debts in Spain, from which he was expelled last week. Declaring that his debts in Madrid were probably "more like millions of pesetas," the pretender to the Albanian throne asserted that aides already were working to settle those Spanish commitments. A peseta is worth 1.4 U.S. cents.

When Monomatspa Hotel manager George Lehman heard about the question of the debts at the

news conference, he stopped the dispensing of free drinks in a cocktail bar in the suite where the prince was addressing about 40 foreign and local reporters and television crews.

It was the first time the prince had spoken to the media since his expulsion from Spain. Prince Leka, whose father was deposed in 1939, was expelled from his villa outside Madrid amid allegations that he had large caches of weapons there. The arsenal was said to include submachine guns, machine guns, pistols, grenades and ammunition.

Readily Admits to Charges
He readily admitted that the charges were valid. The arms were, he said, for his guerrillas to overthrow the Communist government in Albania. And, he claimed, the police and army "knew about the arms."

Why, then, was he kicked out of Spain?

"Perhaps because we were becoming a bit too successful in our operations in Albania," said the prince, who explained that he had an unspecified number of active supporters involved in a guerrilla and propaganda war against the Albanian leadership. There had been, he thought, "pressure [brought] to bear" by undisclosed forces to get him out of his base in Spain. Now, he said, he was temporarily staying in the Rhodesia capital before moving to another country "as close as I can get to the area of operations."

Prince Leka, who on a previous visit was the guest of Rhodesian Foreign Minister Pieter van der

Byl, was armed with a 9mm pistol and had three bodyguards with him.

Before today, journalists seeking to interview the prince had been told by hotel management that they "might be shot" if they ventured near his room on the 19th floor.

The management also said that the prince was under the personal protection of a "Prince Wong," his Burmese military adviser.

To reporters' questions, Prince Leka declined to divulge the source of his financial support. He did, however, deny that he had ever been bankrolled by the Shah of Iran.

But, admitting that the passports he and his entourage are traveling under were printed by him in the name of the "Albanian government in exile," Prince Leka said he was allowed into most countries, including the United States and Britain.

He also claimed to have direct contacts with the royal houses of Britain and the Netherlands, but would not elaborate.

Prince Leka boasts what is called the National Council for the Liberation of Albania, and predicts that he will return to power "with certain eventual victory." He did not indicate a timetable for so doing.

But he expressed fears that if President Tito, 86 and said to be ailing, were to die soon, the Soviet Union would move to occupy both Yugoslavia and neighboring Albania.

'Difficult Question'

Questioned whether, as a leader of an apparent guerrilla movement bent on the downfall of his country's Communist regime, he supports or opposes black nationalist guerrillas fighting for control of Rhodesia, the prince paused and said, "That is a difficult question for me."

He quickly added that an internal settlement reached between Rhodesia's white minority government and the moderate black leaders (it excludes the guerrillas, who have fought a six-year war) was the "ideal solution."

Prince Leka's father, Zog, was once renowned for the many military and political battles he fought as the "Balkan Napoleon." Prince Leka was born in 1939, two days before the invasion of Mussolini's troops that forced his father's exile — which was prolonged by the communist takeover of Albania after World War II.

King Zog died in Paris in 1961, and contemporaneous rumors had it that he had fled Albania with millions of dollars in gold ingots and gems. King Zog's lifetime ambition was to return to Albania as ruler; his son and heir shares that dream.

In a previous visit to Rhodesia, the prince told reporters: "I am here to visit the war theater and to see how the guerrilla and the anti-guerrilla operations work. We are mounting military operations against the communist regime in my country on a small scale. We have been doing this for two years. Our objective," he said, "is to penetrate the iron curtain."

The prince, groomed as an army officer at Sandhurst, Britain's elite military academy, says that he has in the last few years examined military tactics in such countries as Angola, Mozambique, Thailand and Vietnam.

He is expected to depart Rhodesia in the next few weeks. Some of his aides are known to be in Italy, but his destination, spokesman said, is secret.



Albania's Prince Leka, with wife Susan, left, and mother, Queen Geraldine, has taken refuge in Rhodesia after being expelled from Spain for harboring a large cache of arms. He is planning the overthrow of Albania's Communist regime.

To Reverse Decade of Disinterest

Panel Reportedly to Push For U.S. Radiation Agency

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON (NYT) — A White House task force investigating the effects of radiation on participants in atomic tests and workers on nuclear projects will make recommendations aimed at reversing a decade of federal disinterest in the health hazards posed by low-level radiation.

Sources within the Radiation Interagency Task Force said its proposals, which will be made public in about two weeks, would include:

- Designating one federal agency as responsible for setting and monitoring radiation standards throughout the government. There has been no such responsibility since 1970.

- Expanding the levels of benefits to those members of the armed forces who contend that their health was damaged from radiation exposure while assigned duties at nuclear test sites as long ago as 1946. There is currently no clear benefit policy.

- Refining scientific investigations into the dangers posed by low levels of radiation and concentrating research on those areas that seem most likely to solve questions quickly.

- Starting a broad public information effort to locate workers possibly exposed to harmful levels of radiation in the past and warn current and future workers of potential hazards.

Scientific Disagreement

Yet the technical specialists among the task force members will report that, while low levels of radiation are indeed harmful, there still is scientific disagreement on just how harmful.

The Carter administration is thus reopening a debate that started with the Hiroshima bomb over the hazards of nuclear material, and whether there is a threshold below which exposure to nuclear radiation might be considered safe.

"Right now science doesn't have the answers we want, yet we're still got to go to work on a public policy until it does," said one member of the group, who added that he believed that definitive answers would not be reached for three to five years.

President Carter established the task force last May in response to growing pressure on radiation problems from congressmen, governors and leaders of veterans and labor groups.

A series of alarming reports had linked excessive cases of leukemia and other forms of cancer to troops stationed at nuclear test sites in Nevada and other states; to civilians living downwind of such areas, primarily in Utah; and among workers at nine naval shipyards that repair and service nuclear-powered vessels.

Wants Its Own Candidates

Soviet Group Loses Move on Election

MOSCOW, Feb. 6 (NYT) — The head of a group organized to nominate their own candidates to the Supreme Soviet said today that local election boards had refused to register the nominees, but that an appeal to higher authority was being drafted.

Vladimir Sychyov, a photographer and art dealer, said that the group's candidates, Roy Medvedev and Mrs. Lyudmila Agapova, had been denied positions on the ballots in March 4 elections to the country's nominal parliament because the nominating organization, called Election '79, was not officially registered.

Mr. Sychyov said that after the decision, documents registering the group were submitted to the local administration of Moscow's Dzerzhinsky District today and were accepted, so that Election '79 is now recognized by the government. An appeal to the Central Elections Commission to put the two names on the ballots alongside Communist Party candidates will be submitted tomorrow, he said.

Strange Political Event

Mr. Medvedev is a dissident Marxist historian who has written extensively to advocate liberalization and democracy. Mrs. Agapova is the wife of a Soviet seaman who jumped ship in Sweden. She attempted to rendezvous last year with a light plane that arrived from Finland to try to help her escape to the West.

When the small group of workers, Russian nationalists, religious activists and others announced the other day an attempt to name its own candidates, it launched an effort that may constitute one of Moscow's strangest political events in years.

Distributing neatly photocopied press releases in a country where private duplicating machines are illegal, the organization, claiming 23 members, told Western correspondents in its chairman's apartment that it had nominated its two candidates. If the authorities permit their registration, their names will appear on ballots as alternates to the party's choices.

"I don't know this organization myself," Mr. Medvedev said in an interview. "Maybe in a group of that many people there are some bad ones, but the idea is not bad. It will be an interesting political experiment."

He said that Mr. Sychyov and several others had visited him, shown their identity documents and convinced him that they were mostly ordinary workers and religious believers. "I liked them," Mr. Medvedev said, "and I told them that I would not refuse." Mr. Sychyov said that they had first approached Andrei Sakharov, the prominent dissident, but that he had declined.

Under Soviet law, any organization may nominate candidates, but in practice only one candidate runs for the Supreme Soviet from each district. His name is printed alone on a ballot, which the voter is expected to drop into the box unchanged, although he has the right to go into a booth and simply cross out the name, or cross it out and substitute a write-in candidate.

Mr. Medvedev said that when elections are held for local councils in small towns and districts, com-

Formidable Questions

The White House directive in May to set up the task force cited "the growing agency and congressional concern about the effects of radiation exposure on participants in nuclear tests and workers in nuclear-related projects." Representatives of a dozen federal agencies were placed on the task force, which was under the overall control of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The task force was asked to find answers to questions that are quite formidable, since they involve, as an example, epidemiological studies of as many as a million persons.

These include at least 300,000 military personnel and civilians who were exposed to low-level radiation in nuclear weapons tests from 1946 to 1962; as many as 500,000 persons who have worked at the nine Navy and civilian shipyards over a period of several decades; a second group of workers at federal nuclear facilities such as Hanford, Wash., and Rocky Flats, Colo., and people living near atomic test sites in the Rocky Mountains.

One group singled out for study consists of workers at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard on the New Hampshire-Maine border. A group of scientists and physicians in Boston has charged that the cancer rate among workers at the yard, where nuclear submarines are serviced and overhauled, is twice the national average and that the leukemia rate is at least four times the national average.

Charges and countercharges have also concerned the possible overexposure of 2,235 soldiers who took part in exercises in Nevada during the nuclear test code-named Smoky in 1957.

French TV Drops

'Nazi' Interview

PARIS, Feb. 6 (Reuters) — French television said today it had canceled the screening of an interview with the widow of Reinhard Heydrich, one of the most feared of wartime Nazi leaders, after protests by resistance veterans.

Mrs. Lina Heydrich was interviewed for her reaction to the West German screening of the U.S. television series "Hiroshima," but several former French resistance leaders, including a former government minister, Marcel Paul, virtually laid siege to the television offices protesting that her recorded statements represented an apology for Nazism.

State of Emergency

Is Extended by Peru

LIMA, Feb. 6 (AP) — The Peruvian government yesterday extended a state of emergency for 30 days. It originally declared the emergency on Jan. 5 because of a general strike called by leftist unions. The strike failed to gain the support of most workers and was canceled after 24 hours.

peting candidates sometimes get onto the ballots. The election commission in one Moscow district accepted the documents for Mr. Medvedev's nomination, Mr. Sychyov said, and the commission in a rural district outside of Moscow accepted documents for Mrs. Agapova.

The press conference was held in Mr. Sychyov's apartment. Ten persons were present, including at least one violent anti-Semite who is a Slavophile. One member of the group is a friend of Ilya Glazunov, a Russian nationalist painter with official connections.

Among the peculiar twists of the event was the fact that the group includes two or three friends and admirers of Alexander Ginsburg, the former manager of a fund to aid political prisoners who is now serving a prison sentence. Mr. Ginsburg was publicly criticized recently by Mr. Medvedev in an essay that called attention to the prisoner's improper currency dealings.

Some suspicions have been aroused in this suspicious-prone society that the whole affair is some sort of "provocation" to link Mr. Medvedev with an illicit art deal and a woman who admitted having attempted to escape from the Soviet Union, a crime regarded here as extremely serious. But Mr. Medvedev, who did not appear at the press conference, stressed that under normal electoral procedure it does not have to take any action himself that resembles a campaign. That is done by those who nominate him. If he is registered, his opponent will be ballerina Natalia Bessmertnova of the Bolshoi Ballet.

Flights to Yemen Resumed by Moscow

BEIRUT, Feb. 6 (UPI) — Soviet passenger planes have resumed flights between Moscow and the Yemen capital of Sana after receiving permission to use Saudi Arabia airspace, the Iraqi news agency said today.

The flights were suspended months ago when the leftist government of Southern Yemen closed airspace with neighboring Yemen, the agency said.

Editors Upbraided

Soviet Union Is Harassing Founders of New Journal

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW (WP) — Soviet authorities have begun a campaign of harassment and threat to intimidate the founders of a new unofficial literary magazine that seeks to challenge state control of the press.

The five editors of Metropol have been upbraided by the Moscow Writers Union and several have been threatened with expulsion from the union. State publishing watchdogs, in the two weeks since the journal was announced, have been withdrawing from circulation films, plays, novels and even magazines containing articles by any of the 23 contributors. A movie by one of the editors, Andrei Bitov, called "Thursday and Never More" was removed from several Moscow theaters where it was playing to sizable audiences.

Vassily Aksyonov, one of the Soviet Union's most popular prose writers and principal editor of Metropol, said he has been accused of seeking notoriety in the West so he can easily evade taxes.

Mr. Aksyonov, who has made several official trips to Western countries in recent years and whose stories have been officially translated into English, said he has no intention of emigrating.

"They are trying to separate us by accusing me," he said in an interview at a friend's Moscow flat. "We are strong together and our biggest problem is not to be separated."

Metropol includes works by many of the Soviet Union's most famous and approved writers, as well as by young and less well-known contributors. Among the contributors are Andrei Voznesensky, winner of a state prize for poetry; poet Bella Akhmadulina; Mr. Aksyonov; and Vladimir Yotskovsky, a prominent Moscow actor and songwriter. Younger and less well-known writers and critics include Yevgeny Popov, a Siberian writer; and Viktor Yerosheyev, a literary critic.

The first issue of Metropol, about 250,000 words, numbers just eight copies, according to Mr. Aksyonov. Two copies have surfaced in the West, where there are plans for English, Russian and English editions.

The almanac is apolitical but includes material that violates Soviet censorship, including explicit sexual references, assertions of the existence of an immortal soul and criticism of government control of the arts.

Mr. Aksyonov said one of the contributors, Fazil Iskander, has been accused by Writers' Union officials of "being 20-percent guilty," implying that if he breaks with Mr. Aksyonov, consequences for his participation will be less severe.

"They have said that there are no anti-Soviet themes in Metropol," Mr. Aksyonov said, "but that they consider this absence an intrigue by us to appear innocent."

He said publishing officials "told us it is impossible to release Metropol without censorship." Many of the works previously had been rejected by censors for inclusion in other unsanctioned works. Mr. Aksyonov said Metropol founders have told officials that since the magazine has been "published" — it is circulating both here and in France and the United States — the state need not censor it, but simply publish it.

In the post-war years, many Soviet authors have been expelled from political grounds from the Writers' Union, which virtually means their works cannot be officially published.

Aksyonov said a movie in which he wrote the screenplay was due to receive 12,000 rubles (about \$18,000), has been withheld by Goskino, the state film enterprise.

Earlier this week, the founders of another magazine, Journey, which espouses overtly political views to a group of Moscow writers who call themselves socialists, complaining the secret police had searched several of their flats and confiscated some materials.

Lev Kopelev, a major dissident writer whose works are suppressed here but are in wide circulation in the United States and other Western countries, called the move against Metropol and Journey "the 100th anniversary of the dictator's birth."

Meanwhile, relatives of three imprisoned dissident figures have accused Russian authorities of illegally cutting off communication with the men as official harassment of human rights activists.

The three, Yuri Orlov, Alexander Ginsburg and Anatoli Shchursky, were arrested in spring, 1959, and convicted last summer, in a series of political trials, of anti-Soviet activities. In Mr. Shchursky's case, the charge was espionage.

Mr. Orlov and Mr. Ginsburg were co-founders of a Moscow group to monitor Soviet compliance with the human rights provisions of the Helsinki accord on European security and cooperation signed by the Kremlin in 1975.

Dissident leader Andrei Kharkov denounced the execution last week of three men, apparently in connection with a Moscow subway bombing two years ago.

The execution of Stepan Zadachan, about 32, was announced the official press agency Tass today.

Karpov Victory

Is Reconfirmed

OLTEN, Switzerland, Feb. 6 (AP) — The International Chess Federation has reconfirmed the victory of the Soviet Union's Anatoli Karpov over Soviet defector Viktor Korchnoi in the decisive 32d game of last fall's world championship.

Mr. Korchnoi had asked the federation to void the game, but the group ruled that the protest had been filed too late. That left Mr. Korchnoi with one other chance to have the championship reopened.

He has filed a complaint with an Amsterdam court, suing Mr. Karpov for breach of contract. The suit concerns the seating — during the decisive game — of Vladimir Zoukhar, the Soviet team's psychologist, who Mr. Korchnoi claims is hypnotist.

Giscard to Visit Mexico

PARIS, Feb. 6 (UPI) — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will make a visit to Mexico Feb. 28 to March 3, the Elysee Palace announced today.

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Laetrile Blamed

In U.S. Death

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 6 (UPI) — A woman taking Laetrile shots and pills for treatment of breast cancer died of cyanide poisoning from the drug, the Alameda County Coroner's Office said yesterday.

Jo Anne Eita Pye, 42, died Dec. 3 at a San Leandro hospital. Chief coroner's investigator Roland Prahli said that laboratory and toxicological tests had pinpointed cyanide intoxication from Laetrile as the cause of death.

The controversial cancer treatment drug releases cyanide when it is metabolized by the body. Laetrile proponents claim that the cyanide is vital in fighting cancer with the drug. Mr. Prahli said that the woman's former husband, Robert Pye of Castro Valley, and others had said that she had been receiving Laetrile treatments. Mrs. Pye also had consulted faith healers and spiritualists, Mr. Prahli said.

Brandt to Resume Job

In Bonn Next Month

BONN, Feb. 6 (Reuters) — Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who suffered a heart attack in November, will resume work in Bonn on March 1, it was announced today.

Mr. Brandt, chairman of the ruling Social Democratic Party is convalescing in the south of France.

Mildred Gordon

Is Dead in U.S.;

Wrote 20 Books

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 6 (AP) — Mildred Gordon, 73, who with her husband wrote 20 novels that sold an estimated 16 million copies, died Saturday of bone cancer.

Probably the best-known book by Mrs. Gordon and her husband, Gordon Gordon, was "That Dark Cat," which was made into a movie.

In the 1930s and 1940s, the Gordons sold numerous magazine articles and had their first novel published in 1950. Several of their books were translated into foreign languages and published overseas.

Six of their works have been made into movies, including "Experiment in Terror."

Mr. Gordon said that they recently completed work on a suspense novel, "Night After the Wedding," and that it will be published in the summer.

In a 1974 interview, Mrs. Gordon said that she and her husband would sit down together to plot out their books and then they would separate to write it, merging their ideas later.

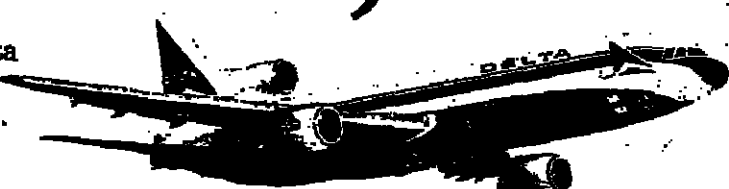
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Films in Paris

Invasion of Body Snatchers' Called Attack of Inanity



Peter Frampton, Sandy Farina in "Sgt. Pepper."

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 6 (IHT) — "Invasion of the Body Snatchers" (at the Paramount Elvées and the Boul' Mich in English) is more likely to frighten by its inanity than by its collection of confected horrors. It proposes a premise that is delightfully way-out even for science-fiction purposes.

Poisonous pollen of an unknown brand drops on San Francisco and the bodies of its victims are possessed by sinister invaders. Wives and husbands find their mates have undergone a disconcerting change. They are no longer themselves, which should be good news in many cases.

These altered beings stalk ominously, tight-lipped when questioned and attending secret meetings. Perhaps an allegory is intended and the transformation process symbolizes an alien, destructive

creed that threatens. If so, the point is obscured by its ludicrous, humorless treatment.

Donald Sutherland as a health inspector and Brooke Adams as the worried wife of a changing husband set out to fight the menace and are in danger of being declared insane. Don Siegel, the director, does a bit as a taxi driver, but either Peter Ustinov or Woody Allen would have been stronger comic relief. The well-known actor Kevin McCarthy is wasted in a minuscule assignment, only seen in a flash as he is run down by an auto. The horror film, long a popular cinematic standby, has often provided grand entertainment, but this sample of the school is so solemnly pretentious and hollow it would cause even such screen ghouls as Bela Lugosi and Boris Karloff to burst out laughing.

Burns shuffles about as the kindly village mayor, commenting on the events in the folksy fashion of the "Our Town" stage manager, and Frankie Howard is deliciously evil as the serio-comic villain, while Steve Martin animates an interlude as a quack physician who rejuvenates wasted old-timers so that in youthful guise they can make more trouble.

The Bee Gees' score has been extended to embrace some Beatles numbers with Howard giving "When I'm 64" a droll rendition. Aerosmith contributes a violent and amusing rock session, and Billy Preston in "Get Back" serves as an authoritative resurrection man. In mawkish moments the action droops, but such moments are few and Michael Schultz in directing has devised a spectacle of contagious vitality.

"Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band" (at the St. Michel and the Colisée II in English) is addressed to the very young — the teen-age public, which is said to constitute the vast majority of moviegoers — and it contains generous chunks of what adolescents crave these days, not only in the United States but everywhere else as well.

A somewhat woozy musical fantasy — now aquiver with amplified disco and now tenderly sing-songy — it is basically as sweetly innocent as a multicolored, heart-shaped lollipop. Its design and its ingredients are those of a Drury Lane pantomime with dauntless bravery confronted with ever-threatening perils and with fair rewards for tested courage.

Sgt. Pepper's band blasted the way to victory in both World Wars and then withdrew to honored retirement in its rural-town habitat. The grim reaper has thinned its ranks, but a group of young hopefuls takes over and its local popularity opens the road to television.

The spreading fame of the fresh recruits is harassed by a wicked wizard, popped from a Drury Lane trapdoor, who steals the ensemble's instruments and plots its debacle, involving a murderous melee. William Dean Howell held that Americans only like tragedies with happy endings and so — although a funeral is included as a mournful production number — the finality of death is rejected, as it was in "Superman."

Peter Frampton, a crooner of pleasing voice and angelically presented, is the valiant star of the Bee Gees quartet that replaces the fallen members of the sergeant's band and Sandy Farina, bearing the Victorian maiden name of Strawberry Fields, is the girl who wistfully awaits his homecoming. George

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry's famous novelette "Vol de Nuit" was filmed as a full-length feature in Hollywood by Clarence Brown many years ago with Spencer Tracy, enacting the airmail pilot who encounters heavy weather on a mission from Paraguay to Buenos Aires.

Desmond Davis has extracted a new movie from the book, crowding its action into 30 minutes. The Davis version has received acclaim on U.S. television and now, dubbed into French, is soon to be released here. It was presented the other afternoon by the Singer Co. and it justifies the glowing advance reports. It is both well-acted — with Trevor Howard as the owner of the air-mail service, by Bo Svenson as the pilot and by Celine Lomez as the wife who awaits his arrival — and beautifully photographed, providing with its soaring images something of the story's lyric style.

In the judgement of the French film industry, made manifest at its ceremonies in the Salle Pleyel Saturday evening, Romy Schneider (for her performance in "Une Histoire Simple") was the year's best actress and Michel Serrault (for his performance in "La Cage aux Folles") was the best actor.

Christian de Chalonge's "L'Argent des Autres" was voted the best French film of 1978 and the Italian "L'Arbre aux Sabots" the best foreign film to have been released here during that period.

Actor Charles Vanel, who began his screen career in 1908, was also honored, as was Marcel Carne, the jury deciding that his "Les Enfants du Paradis" was the finest of all French talkies.

Cesars, the French equivalent of Hollywood Oscars, were bestowed on the winners.



Federico Davia gets ready for a "telescopic view" of the moon in Haydn's space opera.

Opera in France

Haydn's 'Il Mondo': Lunatics at Work

By David Stevens

LYONS (IHT) — The revival of Haydn's operas in recent years has been left largely to music festivals and recording companies, but Louis Erlo and the enterprising Lyons Opera have just come up with a clever and amusing production of "Il Mondo della Luna" that has drawn full houses here as part of the regular season's repertoire.

There is ample reason for the average opera house to be wary of Haydn's operas. His 13 known operas and seven marionette operas were almost all written during his employment by the Esterhazy family, for the two small theaters at the Esterhazy chateau, for a small permanent troupe of singers, for the same basic audience, and usually in a hurry.

Still, while most of the operas are decidedly period pieces, there is much beguiling music in them, and the composer did have the advantage of Goldoni librettos for three of them, including "Il Mondo della Luna" (The World on the Moon).

Observing Life on the Moon

Ecclitico, a mountebank astrologist, has devised a telescope with which he claims to observe life on the moon, and Buonafede — the father of Ecclitico's beloved — falls for the gag. Through the telescope, Buonafede sees faked scenes of life on the moon that make him want to go there, and the amiable impostor gives him a sleeping potion, convincing him that it will trans-

port him to the moon. When he awakes, all the other characters conspire to convince him he really is on the moon (with two servants as emperor and empress pro tem), and before he comes back to earth his two daughters and his servant are married to their swains.

Haydn's music plays on two levels, just as Goldoni's book does, distinguishing neatly between the earthly opera buffa and the "lunatic" fantasy.

Erlo's ingenious staging and Christine Marest's sets and costumes made the most of this free-wheeling material, with an immense telescope that rolls down to stage center, a set of hand puppets with which the fraudulent scenes of moon life are enacted, and a stage within a stage where the scenes on the "moon" take place.

Another clever device, and an ad hoc solution for the eternal language problem, was to have the work sung in the original Italian while discreetly projecting French titles on an overhead screen to translate key lines or deliver quasi-Brechtian observations on the action to come.

Claire Gibault was in charge of splendidly realized musical proceedings, conducting with spirit, precision and sensitivity.

Colette Alliot-Lugaz and Michele Lagrange were well contrasted as Buonafede's two daughters, and Margaria Zimmermann, an authentic coloratura contralto, was the sprightly servant Lisetta. The

tenor Dieter Bunschuh was the rascally Ecclitico, who goes straight when he gets a handsome dowry. Alberto Rinaldi produced a handsome baritone as the other young lover, Ernesto, and Ian Caley was the bumptious Cecco (and Emperor of the Moon). As Buonafede, the veteran bass Federico Davia made up for a rather worn voice with some exuberantly rubber-faced mugging.

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Youth and Age in Iran

In the much digging and analysis that has gone into the ideas of Ayatollah Khomeini apparently one item was overlooked. That was the importance of three-score years and 10 to his Islamic Republic, despite the fact that much of the bleeding and dying for the new republic has been done by youth, that "bloodshed of the young people" which the ayatollah hopes to end with "Islamic laws and traditions." Khomeini's premier is 70. Khomeini himself 78. It is a revolutionary government, but not, at least in the persons of the leaders, what one would expect from that opposition to the shah which Iranian youth has demonstrated around the world.

And, in fact, much of what the Ayatollah has been advocating is the Islam of an earlier time, a time before Kemal Ataturk or Anwar Sadat. If it rejects the tradition of the sultan, it seems to be reviving that of the caliph, and how that would jibe with the democracy that has been at the core of so many recent youth movements remains to be seen.

To be sure, youth is not always attracted

to that kind of democracy. It may be pulled toward Leninism or Maoism. It has sung "Youth, youth, springtime of beauty" to Mussolini and marched in "ranks tightly closed," behind Hitler. And it may find, in the horsemen who carried the Koran over so much of the world in past centuries a greater appeal than, in Omar Khayyam's words, "grasping this sorry scheme of things entire and remaking it closer to the heart's desire."

For neither the experience of age nor the fresh view of youth in themselves offer much hope to a humanity that is growing increasingly restless on this increasingly crowded planet. The maturity of Khomeini and his choice, as head of government, Mehdi Bazzargan, offers little more than the immaturity of those Iranian students who threw rocks and set fires around the Pahlavi home in California. If Iran is to work its way out of its present deadlock, it needs practicable ideas of government, adapted to the national culture and economy. And this means fewer slogans and confrontations, more cooperation — and compromise.

Birthday Wish for 'Linkage'

Having repaired to William Safire's political dictionary to trace the contemporary roots of the word "linkage," what should we find, but that yesterday was its 10th anniversary. So, happy linkage. It was on Feb. 6, 1969, according to author Safire, that Henry Kissinger, in a background briefing, explained President Nixon's view of "linkage between the political and strategic environment." The object then was to get some kind of Soviet help in calming down the Middle East as a condition of, or at least a proper background for, U.S.-Soviet strategic arms talks. Today, 10 years and many strained interpretations and dramatic developments later (SALT in relation to the mining of Haiphong harbor, for example) the argument over "linkage" and its implications continues. The Republicans meeting in Easton, Md., over the weekend endorsed the concept in a resolution calling on the United States to consider a SALT-2 treaty not just in the treaty's own internal technical terms, but also in terms of "the total military and foreign-policy relationship existing between the United States and the Soviet Union."

There are two things to be said about this. One is that the Republicans are to be commended for having avoided, at least in the text of their resolution, the deceptive catchall term "linkage" itself. The other is that what they call for is so self-evidently reasonable that you have to wonder how we came as a political community to be arguing about it in the first place. This kind of unexceptionable, almost bromidic instruction — of course the treaty must be considered in terms of our broader relationship with the Soviet Union — tends usually to acquire its aura of verbal danger and high political drama precisely by being veiled in the term "linkage." Are you for or against "linkage"? the test of SALT sympathies goes. The word has come at once to suggest too much and to mean too little. For some, the idea conveys a network of specific, contingent demands. Unless they (the Russians) meet a list of prescribed conditions around the world, we should not sign and ratify a treaty. Others, reacting to this idea of what "linkage" implies, come out roundly against the concept, denouncing any "linkage" whatever — which is frankly no less idi-

otic an approach than the intricately conditioned and overclassified approach they deplore.

Let us get rid of this freighted and misleading term. Let us liberate the arms debate from the tyranny of the "linkage" argument. It prevents thought, it does not illuminate it. Can anyone suppose that there is or should be no "linkage" between the strategic arms control arrangements we reach with the Russians and the web of other more and less serious and dangerous encounters we have with them? If no "linkage" of this kind is to be countenanced either as policy or in discussion, why is the SALT-2 negotiation a matter for concern by politicians and diplomats anyway? Why not, if that is the case (and it most surely is not), simply turn over the negotiation and approval of the deal to the technicians?

There is something disingenuous about the insistence of the anti-linkers that the SALT deal will come to us in a test tube, mercifully independent of all that bothersome political and human business that keeps mucking up relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. No verification system is good enough to be trusted entirely free of the human component that may either facilitate or impede it. The degree to which the Soviet Union is likely to exploit the opportunities for weapons development that will exist in the SALT-2 treaty is a suitable U.S. concern, and so are Soviet intentions in countless crisis points around the world. The Soviet Union, we might add, would themselves be made to consider such a treaty without taking due and intense account of related U.S. conduct and intentions.

The all-or-nothing-at-all argument needs to give way to a straightforward discussion of what external and background elements are relevant to completion of a SALT deal, not whether anything outside a narrow construction of the documents themselves deserves to be considered. The concept of linkage is legitimate and important. But somehow we suspect it is not going to get a reasonable airing until the term itself, perhaps as a 10th birthday gift to us all, is eliminated from the debate.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Indispensable Mr. Chi

Chi Chao-chu is hardly a household word in America. Yet Chi has been an indispensable man. If Teng Hsiao-ping had not brought the former Harvard man from the Chinese Foreign Ministry as his interpreter, his discourse with President Carter might have gone uncomprehended. The United States government, it turns out, does not employ anyone fully qualified as a simultaneous interpreter from English to Chinese.

That painful condition is the culmination of chronic neglect. Unless complemented by academic training in the history, culture, economics and politics of a given society, the knowledge of its language alone becomes a dull instrument — and practically useless in delicate diplomatic situations. Indeed, the

translators at summit meetings have often observed that they cannot properly convey nuance of meaning unless they are familiar also with the private views and policies of the principals. Yet the flow of bright young Americans into foreign-language study has slowed to a trickle. Many of the best university study centers are endangered by lagging support.

In 1972, President Nixon was able to speak with the Chinese leaders in Peking only through their interpreters. Seven years later, the humiliation — and perhaps damage — continues on American soil. Absurd, in any language.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

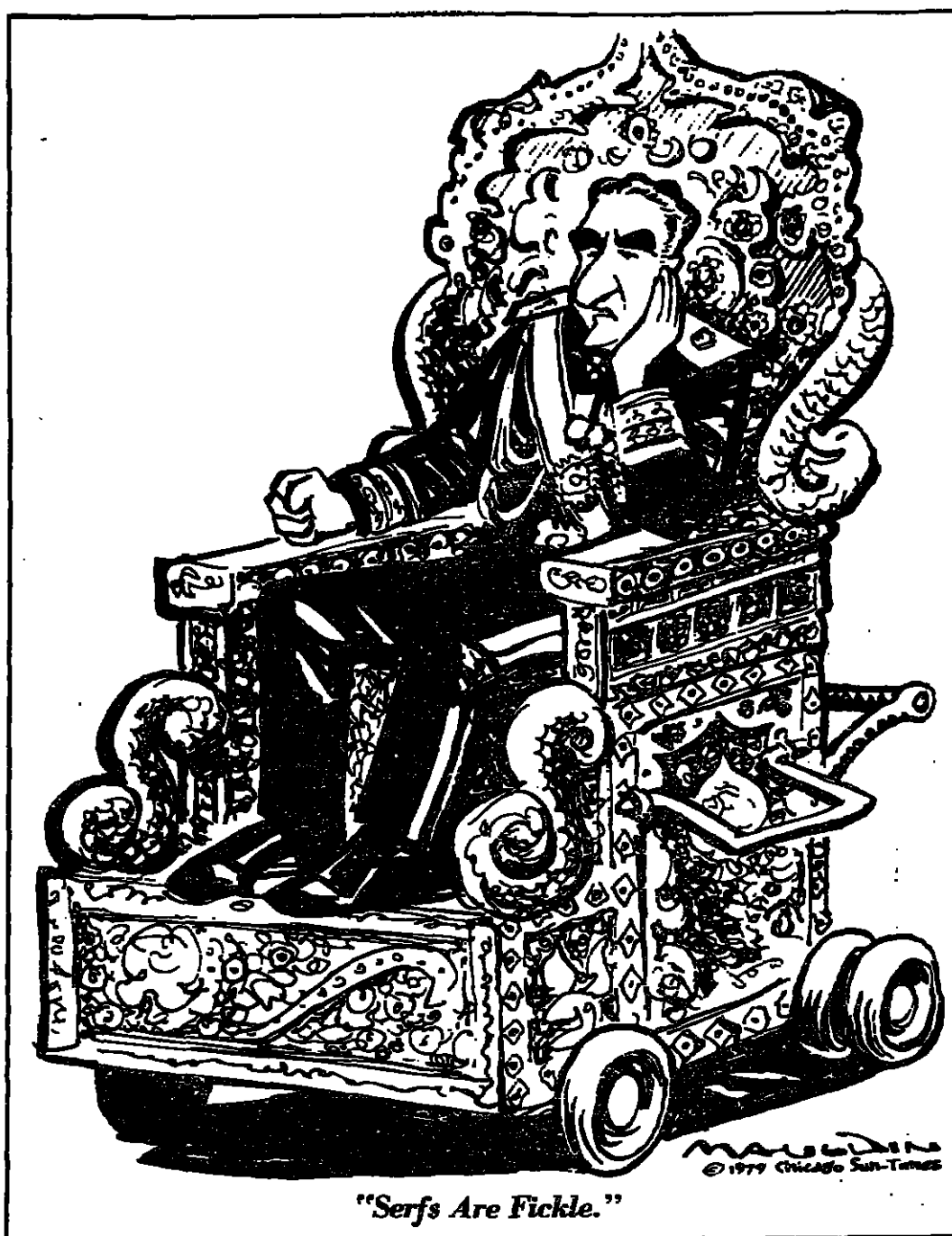
February 7, 1904

NEW YORK — A recent investigation shows that servant girls are often led astray, driven insane and die after being lured into traps laid by managers of bureaus. The report finds a particular feature of evil in the men who live in wait for immigrant girls who are seized in the streets, after leaving Ellis Island, by men who speak their languages. Friendless, they yield to persuasion, and accompany their new friends, and find themselves prisoners in respectable houses. Hungarians, Finns and Russians are the chief victims of these insidious arrangements.

Fifty Years Ago

February 7, 1929

BERLIN — The Reichstag this afternoon ratified the Pact of Paris by a decisive margin. The Nationalists opposed the measure, on the grounds that the Allies had not disarmed, evacuated the Rhineland, or abandoned the thesis that Germany was solely guilty for the Great War. In preliminary debates the Socialist leader sharply attacked the American plan to build more cruisers, declaring that the world at present was in a state of suspense between those who wanted to avoid wars by preparedness and those who sought that goal in arbitration treaties.



Nuclear Power in 3d World

By Tariq Osman Hyder

LONDON — "Oil primarily used for peaceful purposes can also fuel the engines of the war. Hence OPEC countries now declare that their oil will only be exported to countries accepting OPEC's control over all refineries and provided that the resulting distillate is covered by international safeguards against misuse." OPEC has yet to formulate such a declaration. Conversely the formerly secret London Club, the 15 developed capitalist and Communist nations of the Nuclear Suppliers Group has taken an even harder position on nuclear technology transfers. The resulting North-South impasse appears paradoxical to the average developed world citizen at a time when growing environmental concern is questioning the future of nuclear power. What are the issues at stake, what can be done to resolve them, and does it really matter?

Bargain Struck

For the developing world it is a question of technological discrimination affecting its economic survival; for the developed world, the fear of nuclear weapon proliferation. The first generation nuclear cycle consists of refining uranium ore, enriching it for the predominant light water reactors which burn up about 1 percent of the fuel's potential energy and then reprocessing the fuel to recover nearly all the uranium, some plutonium and radioactive wastes which can then more easily be disposed of. Nuclear weapons are produced either by more highly enriching uranium 235 or by using plutonium 239 produced in special reactors euphemistically termed "dedicated" facilities. Commercial nuclear plants, to run economically, cook the fuel as long as possible. This produces plutonium 240 which makes any weapon produced from power reactor fuel, inefficient and unpredictable to the point of impracticability.

The former cornerstone of non-proliferation was primarily designed to bring in the developed countries, in particular, West Germany and Japan. The treaty bargain was struck. Promise not to produce nuclear weapons, accept IAEA safeguards and nations will be allowed, nay helped, to develop all other nuclear capabilities. But even before the pact, for commercial and strategic reasons, by omission or commission, the West had already helped Israel, South Africa and India to develop unsafeguarded nuclear capabilities, and these countries remained outside the treaty.

After the inevitable Indian explosion, nonproliferation policy switched from motivations to a policy of technological restraints against further proliferation, with a concentration on reprocessing. The reason given is that present IAEA safeguards do not allow for a sufficient lead time for international action should a nation with a reprocessing plant abrogate safeguards and go nuclear. Meanwhile, presumably more responsible developed countries, West Germany, Italy and Japan have reprocessing plants as well as enrichment potential, and even the Netherlands sites a multinational enrichment plant, all capable of producing nuclear weapons. While IAEA safeguards are deemed inadequate for the others relatively relaxed safeguards are allowed for EURATOM and Japan.

For a number of reasons the present policy is extremely shortsighted. To begin with Israel, South Africa and India must be brought into a nonproliferation regime, international or regional, before their neighbors will join. Secondly, any country wishing to go nuclear can build a small unsafeguarded graph-

ite natural uranium reactor and a small reprocessing plant for an outside cost of \$75 million. A typical commercial reactor costs around a billion dollars and must be safeguarded as well. Thirdly, a policy based on technical fixes, restraints, broken contracts and retroactive legislation is no substitute for consent in an age of eroding technological barriers. The costly and still secret gaseous diffusion process was no bar to the development of cheaper centrifuge and aerodynamic methods. Conceivably within 10 years the presently experimental laser enrichment techniques will bring nuclear weapons within the reach of any state willing to invest a modest amount in a tunable 15 micron laser.

700 Percent Rise

On the economic side nuclear energy is already generally cheaper and cleaner than alternative sources. However, known low-cost uranium reserves will not last beyond the beginning of the next century. Already since 1973 uranium prices have increased 700 percent. Reprocessing and recycling cuts fuel needs for various reactors from 50 to 20 percent. Right now the fissile equivalent worth of plutonium for existing reactors amounts to \$30,000 a kilogram. The next step will be the introduction of a breeder reactor that utilizes plutonium and depleted uranium to burn up at least 60 percent of uranium's energy, and by producing more plutonium than consumed it will stretch supplies by a factor of 60. A ton of uranium in a breeder gives as much energy as 2 million tons of coal. For breeders the fissile worth of

plutonium now amounts to \$1.8 million a kilogram.

By the first quarter of the next century total oil output will only suffice for a population the size of Greece and Mexico. Barring an unexpected break through in solar or fusion research the world will be dependent on breeders. But at projected rates of growth the developed countries themselves will suffer for two decades from a shortfall of plutonium once breeders are introduced. Hence the present near monopoly of the developed world of uranium supplies and enrichment, reactor and reprocessing technology poses an unacceptable threat to the development by many nations who lack fossil fuels. Should the NSG prevail into the age of breeders it will make OPEC look like a pack of Boy Scouts next to the Mafia.

The developing world has already learned to its cost what it means to fall behind the technological learning curve. From the fall of Cueta at the end of the 15th century till the recent past its technological inferiority led to the loss of vast territories and populations, some for ever. The freedom that has been regained has yet to be given an economic dimension.

Tariq Osman Hyder is a director in Pakistan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is currently on leave of absence as a research fellow at the Kennedy School's Center for Science and International Affairs, Harvard and a visiting fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London. The views expressed are his own and not necessarily those of his government.

Letters

Bitter Experience

Because of the persecution by the cults of former cultists and their families I am truly afraid to sign this letter.

However I can only hope and pray that more information will come to light in such stories as "Suicide Is Reportedly Taught to Moonies" (JHT, Jan. 18).

All the cults, not just The Peoples Temple in Guyana, are capable of suicide. This is what brainwashing and cultism are all about. . . such complete control of the minds of the members that any act is possible if the leader so desires it. Believe me when I say this, for we know from bitter first hand experience, that what cults like The Children of God, Scientology, Hare Krishna, Moon's Unification Movement and countless others state publicly has nothing whatsoever to do with what actually goes on in their organizations.

BEB.

Blois, France.

Collective Needs

I was astounded to read in your article entitled "Population" (JHT, Jan. 29) that the French "bring up children not just for themselves but for everyone" and that "parents deserve remuneration for the service they render society." With the world rapidly approaching its Malthusian limits, with pollution increasing and resources diminishing, this surely must be ill advised. Saying that "the disadvantages of a low birthrate . . . include a loss of manpower, shrinking internal markets and — most pressing — the jeopardizing of a social-security system in which younger workers support the old" is tantamount to saying India is better off than Australia or Switzerland. The view is expressed that a population reduced from 53 million to 14 million

could not "finance the collective needs of a country as large as France." Nonsense. A country's "collective needs" depend on the number of people, not its land mass, so France's needs would fall along with its population. In fact, with more natural resources per person, the average Frenchman would be considerably better off. The air he breathes would be cleaner, his flat in Paris and villa in Nice larger, and his commuting time shorter.

P.J. CRUMBINE.

Lisbon.

Policy on Iran

There is no doubt that William Pfaff's column (JHT, Jan. 23), reporting that the people of Iran "have had more progress than they can bear," has the ring of real authenticity. But he avoids the crucial question: What policy should the United States adopt or have adopted?

The unspoken inference that I favor its that the United States should concern itself more with possible external Soviet interference than in the purely internal struggle for power. We should defend the right of Iran (and other countries involved in domestic turbulence) to make its own political decisions.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Paris.

Prado Pictures

The Washington Post editorial entitled "No Staff at the Prado" published in the Jan. 18 JHT deserves the verdict of the heading to Anthony Lewis' article two days earlier: "Petitfog on the Potomac." The Post editorial is such a shocking bit of misinformation that one assumes it was banged out on an evening of desperate lack of more pressing news or perhaps nostalgia for another muckraking scandal of

Anthony Sampson

From London:

The indiscriminate arming
of Iran was bitterly
criticized at the time by
people who may be entitled
now to say "I told you so."

LONDON — The news that Iran has canceled British arms contracts, worth about \$2.5 billion, has been presented in terms of solemn outrage. The Financial Times referred to "savagery," and "a major blow." No one has been anxious to make the point, that it serves us right. But it has to be made, to avoid future disasters. And the consequences are far more serious than a mere setback in trade.

It is perhaps not surprising, in the face of all the Iranian confusion and turnabouts, that the British are not keen to retract their past attitudes towards Iran. The old pro-shah lobbyists are ashamed with good reason of their uncritical support and confidence, while the anti-shah intellectuals are discomfited to observe a revolution which has such reactionary elements.

Few people can claim much foresight. The British, with their long past involvement in Persia, liked to think that they were wiser than the Americans. But they have been caught out just as badly, with proportionately much more at stake. British intelligence, which helped to reinstate the shah in 1953, became far too dependent on SAVAK and the CIA for its information, and hopelessly underestimated the Islamic groundswell.

British businessmen and bankers, lured by quick profits and oil deals, lost their caution and became entangled in a web of corruption, partly woven by themselves. And the British arms sales, like the Americans, ran riot in this salesman's Golconda — supported by military experts who claimed that the shah's army was essential to Western defense. Now the gold-rush has collapsed, the corruption has helped to bring down the regime, and the weapons were either useless or counterproductive in trying to defend the shah against the danger from within.

Origins of Fiasco

But it is essential to look back at the origins of this dangerous fiasco. For the indiscriminate arming of Iran was bitterly criticized at the time by people who may be entitled now to say "I told you so."

The rush of arms to Iran could never be blamed simply on the shah's overwhelming military appetite. The real origins were to be found after the British withdrawal from the Gulf, when Nixon and the shah had their secret meeting in 1972 and Nixon, much influenced by the aerospace slump, promised the shah virtually any weapons he wanted. The pressure to sell arms was hugely increased by the oil crisis which gave the shah far greater need for foreign earnings.

In Washington a few senators warned of the dangers of paying for oil with arms — Sen. Church eloquently described the vicious circle in which the appetite for arms was constantly fed by ever-higher oil prices. But the symbiosis between the shah and the salesmen became still stronger.

The British were still more heavily dependent on arms sales than the Americans, and more reluctant to criticize. By the time the shah had ordered as many as 2,000 British

tanks — more than the entire British Army — the pretense that they were essential to the defense of ally had virtually disappeared, as the government army solemnly jibed with unconvincing smiles the inability of Iranian use them. There were serious criticisms, not only from the anti-army lobby, but also from states experts. But the short-term arguments prevailed: The tanks proved foreign earnings, profits and jobs.

Cost of Cynicism

The true cost of that cynicism now all too apparent. It is not just that the contracts have been canceled, that the earnings never came, and that the jobs will be lost. More serious is the whole distortion of priorities which was encouraged by the Iranian trade, and the consequences for the rest of the world.

The huge surplus of weapons that was destined for Iran — already, according to arms dealers, causing a glut on the market, particularly a slump in the prices of secondhand tanks. The British armaments firms now have several hundred surplus tanks to dispose of, of which the British Army can only make use of a few. The pressure to sell the tanks to other dubious countries, whether directly or indirectly, will thus become greater, and there are many countries, most notably South Africa, who are desperate for weapons and have various routes for acquiring them.

The prospect of world diplomacy being determined by arms sales has always been alarming, and the case of Iran shows all the danger. If the shah's priorities had been different, if the pressure from the West had been more concerned with selling housing, or hospital than with selling weapons, the might have been a chance of a balanced and ordered development. As it was, the unrestricted arms sales not only caused chaos in Iranian economy — they also proved a very short-term economic benefit for the West.

Before the salesmen are allowed to invade a new territory, to sell surplus tanks, missiles and aircraft, the West must work out the lesson of this fiasco. They must not only impose much stricter controls on arms exports — they must apply themselves to the fundamental need for alternative exports, to take the place of a trade which is both unreliable and deadly. And in the meantime there is no cause to waver sympathy on the companies whose orders have been so "savagely pruned."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Post's editorial face, but let the serve as a reminder that truth and accuracy remain prime requisites of a serious newspaper, even on the editorial page.

FRANK FAHY.

Madrid.

Budget Deficit

There is much discussion these days about laws and constitutional amendments that would forbid federal budget deficit. In addition to the practical question of how such a rule would be enforced, one also wonders about the arbitrariness of the standard. It seems at least a logical to require that the national debt in real dollars (corrected for inflation) not increase from one year to the next or that the national debt not increase as a percentage of GNP. By either of these standards President Carter's projected \$29 billion "deficit" for fiscal 1980 does not look so bad.

JOHN H. SCHWARZ.

Paris.

**Saudis Deny
Report on
Output Cut****Oil-Production Level
To Remain 10 MBD**

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ) — Saudi Arabia has denied reports that it has cut back production of oil from its current level of 10 million barrels daily (MBD).

The London-based Arabic daily newspaper Al-Sharq Al-Awsat quoted Abdul Hadi Taher, governor of the Saudi Petroleum and Minerals Organization (Petromin), as saying there will be no change in the production level which has been maintained since last November.

In Wednesday's editions, Mr. Taher described as "baseless" reports that Saudi Arabia was cutting back production by up to one million barrels a day. He also denied reports that Saudi Arabia was in contact with Saudi Arabia to buy oil, and that it had offered to pay \$20 per barrel for one year guarantee.

"Saudi Arabia does not deal with oil regimes," Mr. Taher was quoted as saying.

Problems For U.S.

DALLAS, Feb. 6 (UPI) — The oil export shortage is likely to produce "a severe problem" in the United States by summer, but the severity would not be predicted, Charles D. Bona, president of the American Petroleum Institute said today.

He told a news conference the Western world uses 55 million barrels of crude oil a day, and that it is before halting production — produced 10 percent of that, or about 5.5 million barrels.

"While some of the other OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) countries are producing more oil, there is no guarantee that they can, or will, to take up the shortfall" of million barrels a day, Mr. D. Bona said.

"Sometime this year... people who want fuel will not be able to get it," he said.

Although the shortfall can be made up over the short term, by drawing upon inventories, he said that even when the political situation in Iran is stabilized, it will take a few months to get its production back to normal.

Mr. D. Bona said he could not predict what hardships the short supply would create in the United States. Asked if he thought gasoline rationing might occur, he said, "I certainly hope not."

Dollar Declines**But Volume Off;
Gold Down \$2**

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ) — The dollar declined against all major currencies today, but turnover appeared to slow from yesterday.

Some traders interpreted the slowdown as a technical indication that exchange rates may stabilize soon. Since there were no new developments to stimulate dollar selling, dealers attributed today's decline mainly to a continuation of yesterday's steep drop.

"We again have a very tricky market and I wouldn't want to make any short-term predictions about which way the rates will move," one dealer said.

In the London bullion market, gold encountered profit-taking on yesterday's \$14.88 advance. Late in the day, gold was quoted at an average price of \$244.25 an ounce, down from yesterday's record high of \$246.50.

The dollar ended at 1.8593 Deutsche marks in London dealers, down from 1.8645 late yesterday. The dollar also fell to 1.6840 Swiss francs from 1.6913 and to 199.02 yen from 199.85. Sterling rose to \$1.9957 from \$1.9892 and the dollar slipped against the French franc to 4.2715 from 4.2788.

The Canadian dollar rebounded to 83.70 U.S. cents from 83.50.

Carter's Dollar Rescue: Mirage or Real?

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ) — Central bankers, finance ministers and commercial bankers from Paris to Singapore are still doubtful that inflation and political pressures in the United States will permit successful support of the dollar to last very long, despite the Nov. 1 dollar-rescue package.

When senior officials were recently asked whether they believed that the United States has indeed made a "fundamental" commitment to assure a strong dollar, their answers generally were carefully phrased to avoid shaking the confidence in the foreign exchange market that unexpectedly developed during much of last month. But even so, their replies were perceptibly heavier on hopes than on predictions, cautiously confined to a matter of months and laced with "ifs."

Abdul Aziz Dukheir, a Saudi Arabian economic official, responded: "Fundamental is a strong word." A French policy maker charged: "The situation still isn't taken seriously or given the priority it should have."

Hans Matthöfer, West Germany's Finance Minister, tellingly explains why he declines a direct answer: a self-imposed rule that "I never say anything detrimental about the dollar."

Some Confident

Yet, financial leaders abroad certainly do applaud the change of heart evidenced by President Carter's Nov. 1 measures. The dollar-rescue package of higher interest rates,

**Officials Still Doubt
'Fundamental' Shift**

foreign borrowing by the Treasury and more-aggressive dollar-propping intervention by the Federal Reserve. They unanimously say Washington is right to be shaking the U.S. money supply and projecting smaller budget deficits.

Moreover, some foreign officials express full confidence in the intent and in a successful outcome of the Nov. 1 measures.

A Swiss finance ministry aide says: "Our view (is) that the U.S. administration has undertaken a far-reaching commitment that will lead to stabilization of the dollar." A Swiss central banker is "sure the new U.S. policy will be a success." A spokesman for West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt says: "The U.S. government fully recognizes its obligation" to defend the dollar.

And foreign authorities do not leave any doubt that they want the dollar as strong and steady as possible. They explain that monetary gyrations stir uncertainty, which inhibits capital investment and thus aggravates the problems of slow growth and inflation. Some analysts reason that the more such officials publicly say the administration has made such a commitment, the more pressure they

are applying against any backsliding and the more likely they are to reassure the market.

The dollar's weakness "has been a direct result of doubts about the determination" of the U.S. government and citizenry, says Michael Sandberg, chairman of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking. Although the foreign-exchange market's current optimism could prove "self-feeding," Mr. Sandberg is not fully sanguine. "As long as the doubts remain," he says, "the dollar will remain vulnerable."

President Carter's commitment would have created more confidence among foreign officials, economic aides in other countries say, if the administration had not resisted their repeated pleas for precisely such actions. A European aide chides that the White House waited until the turmoil in the currency market forced the decision — until the alternative was "disaster" for all Western nations. Even on Nov. 1, other officials suspect, the Carter administration may have given much less weight to global instability than to the threat that panic might spread into U.S. financial markets.

In fact, some financial officials remain unconvinced that the U.S. attitude has really changed. "No one here feels it is a fundamental commitment," says Morven Hay, a high official of Saudi Arabia's National Commercial Bank in Jeddah. Even now, he scoffs, net

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

**Japan Stocks Decline on
Oil Worries**

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Feb. 6 (NYT) — Prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange plunged again today on fears that cutbacks in oil production in Saudi Arabia may hit the nation's economy.

The Asahi Shimbun newspaper, commenting on a two-day fall on the exchange of 99 points, said that a drop in Saudi crude output might cut oil supplies to Japan and in turn cause the economy to slow. The stock market is still at a high historical level and the two-day decline is equivalent to little more than a 12-point fall on the New York Stock Exchange, but fears of Saudi action have spread to the business community as a whole.

Japan imports nearly all its oil, 75 percent of which comes from the Middle East, mainly from Saudi Arabia and from Iran, until the chaos there eliminated that supply.

In a related development, officials said that the Japanese government on Jan. 20 asked Saudi Arabia, which provided 33 percent of Japan's oil last year, and Abu Dhabi and Iraq to raise oil production, according to Kyodo news agency.

Japanese oil executives said that the entire non-Communist world stood to be affected by the Saudi decision to limit oil production, reportedly at 9.5 million barrels a day. While the new ceiling is one million barrels a day above the old ceiling, it will mean a cut in Saudi production levels in January (NYT Feb. 6).

An executive of Toa Nenryo Kogyo, a Japanese oil firm, said that oil supplies would fall short of demand by about 10 percent in the non-Communist world in the first quarter. Supply and demand would be in balance in the second and third quarters, but there would again be a supply shortfall of 7 to 8 percent of total demand in the final quarter, he predicted.

**S. Africa Hits Rumor
Of Gold for Oil Deal**

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ) — Rumors that South Africa was diverting gold from normal markets to purchase oil were denied today by a spokesman for the South African Reserve Bank.

"Our total output continues to be sold in the normal way," the spokesman said.

South Africa is the world's largest gold producer, at about 700 metric tons a year. The country has traditionally imported some 90 percent of its oil from Iran, but the new Iranian leaders recently indicated that this relationship would end because of South Africa's racial policies.

By William Ellington

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ) — Gordon Richardson, Bank of England governor, indicated in a speech here last night that he is opposed to central bank regulation of the Euromarket as has been advocated by some U.S. and West German officials.

Speaking at the Overseas Bankers Club, Mr. Richardson said he is against taking action that would reduce the efficiency and scope of commercial banks in borrowing and lending Eurocurrencies. He said that instead, attention should be paid to "examining more fundamental questions such as the appropriateness of monetary and fiscal policies and the extent and causes of maladjustments in the (international monetary) system."

One of the main issues concerning the Euromarket, which refers to borrowing and lending in foreign currencies, is its rapid growth, which could have inflationary implications. For instance, estimates of Morgan Guaranty Trust show that the net size of the Euromarket, after most interbank red-

emptions had been subtracted, expanded by \$90 billion, or 25 percent, to \$450 billion in the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1978. National authorities normally would not tolerate this rate of expansion in managing their domestic money supplies.

Moreover, the rapid expansion of the Euromarket market occurred in a period when world trade and investment in plant and equipment has been somewhat stagnant, leading some analysts to conclude that the Euromarket is basically financing inflation.

Mr. Richardson disagreed, saying that developments in the Euromarket do not occur independently from national monetary and fiscal policies. "International bank lending is not the product of some distinct and autonomous financial system, separated from the major domestic monetary systems of the world and possessing a life of its own," the central banker said.

He noted that there are very close links between financial markets across the world and that essentially the Euromarket represents

**Norway Lowers Coupon;
Sears Sets Samurai Bond**

PARIS, Feb. 6 (IHT) — The coupon on the 200 million French franc Eurobond for the Kingdom of Norway has been cut to 9 1/4 percent from 10 percent initially indicated and priced at par, lead manager Societe Generale said today. Demand for the five-year issue was reportedly several times greater than the amount on sale.

The \$75-million, 15-year Eurobond for New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, which was announced with a coupon of 10 percent but later cut to 9 1/4 percent, was priced today at 99.5 to yield 9.82 percent to maturity, Credit Suisse-First Boston reported in London.

The \$50 million of 15-year bonds for Hudson's Bay Co. retained the coupon of 10 percent but the issue was priced at 101 — \$1,010 for each \$1,000 face value — reducing the yield to maturity to 9.87 percent, Morgan Stanley said.

In Munich, Bayerische Vereinsbank said the 35 million Deutsche mark convertible bonds for Dai Nippon Screen, carrying a coupon of 4 percent for eight years, will be convertible from May 28 at a price of 965 yen per share and a fixed exchange rate of 108.35 yen per mark.

From Tokyo, the New York Times reports that in early March, Sears Roebuck will become the first private, foreign corporation to float a Samurai bond — the name given yen-denominated issues offered by foreign entities. So far, that market has been open only to foreign gov-

ernments and international financial institutions.

Sears' 20-billion-yen (\$100 million) debenture issue comes after a year-long campaign by Sears and Nomura Securities to press the monetary authorities to liberalize Japan's capital markets.

Coupon rates in Tokyo have slipped over the last year from above 7 percent to about 6.5 percent at present.

The issue is to be made without collateral security, at Sears' insistence, despite the country's usual stringent collateral requirements. That is expected to set a precedent, making credit more readily available for Japanese companies. With the exception of the perennially sound nine domestic electric power companies and Japan Air Lines, which is partly government-owned, Japanese concerns have been barred from floating domestic, un-mortgaged bonds since 1933.

Sears has led the way in opening the bond market for top-rated U.S. and European corporate borrowers, which are not required to put up collateral in most other international capital markets. Customarily, these big foreign companies have carried larger shareholders' equity than their equally big Japanese counterparts.

Matsushita Electrical Industrial plans to capitalize on the initiative quickly by offering the equivalent of \$250 million in convertible bonds in April.

Underwriters say that other leading Japanese corporations, such as Toyota and Nissan may follow. The new option may also attract Japanese companies that turn handsome profits but normally have few tangible fixed assets to put up as collateral. But, in part because of the big banks' opposition to the development, the financial requirements under consideration at the Ministry of Finance for unsecured status are likely to remain so tight that only a relatively small number of corporations will qualify initially.

Meanwhile, in London, First Chicago Ltd. said it has arranged placement of a \$20-million, three-year floating-rate certificate of deposit for Hokkaido Development Bank. Semi-annual interest will vary at a quarter-point over the six-month London interbank Eurodollar offered rate.

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**40 U.S. Banks, S&Ls Prices Drop
Said 'Overextended' Volume Off**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ) — A number of banks and other lending institutions in the U.S. are in financial trouble because they gambled that interest rates would drop — and lost.

These institutions, many of them small, made advance commitments to purchase high-yielding securities, including various government-guaranteed issues. Some actually made commitments exceeding their net worth or agreed to buy more than their income could cover. They assumed they could avoid honoring these promises — by selling their commitments at a profit when interest rates fell and prices thus rose. In a number of cases, rising rates sent prices of these securities down and turned the anticipated profits into losses.

Federal examiners have uncovered financial strains at several dozen banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions that took such actions. For fear of alarming depositors, officials are not identifying them. However, some authorities fear other centers that gambled could get into trouble if rates keep rising.

"A handful of institutions are potentially in real trouble," says an official of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which regulates savings and loans institutions. The National Credit Union Administration has identified a dozen credit unions, with assets ranging from \$3 million to more than \$100 million, that it considers "overextended." Banking regulators have encountered more than 40 cases of what they consider worrisome speculation.

Supervisory Mergers

Federal regulatory agencies are pressing to correct the institutions' problems without worrying depositors. The regulators have counseled lending institutions on ways to cover their obligations. They have used their muscle to reverse some transactions promoted by over-zealous securities dealers. In a few extreme cases, they are considering having a troubled institution taken over by a stronger one. "We can arrange for a supervisory merger, and no one is wiser," one regulator says.

Many of the cases involve speculation in issues guaranteed by federal agencies — an unregulated part of the securities market. Such investments are "an attractive market for the rip-off artists," one regulator says. He explains that unsophisticated investors can be lured by sales pitches emphasizing high yields and government backing, although the market in some of the securities is such that investors "can't get a precise quote on them." Thus, a dealer can earn far more than the usual profit when selling such an instrument because there is less price competition.

The speculation has centered partly in mortgage-backed securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association, or Ginnie Mae, but included certificates issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. and interests in loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and the Farmers Home Administration.

In a report made public last month by GINNA, P. Shriver Associates, a management consulting firm, spelled out some of the problems about such speculation. Although these troubles have become fewer since scandals in 1977, the report declares, abuses persist in the trading of Ginnie Mae securities, particularly at a few savings and

loan associations, charitable institutions and credit unions.

In spite of the regulators' efforts, "overcommitment and speculation does continue," the report says.

Much of the speculation involves those advance commitments to buy Ginnie Mae securities. The buying institution is wagering that interest rates will fall by the time it is supposed to purchase the securities — such a drop would raise the value of the securities and bring a profit. In the past, investors found Ginnie Mae forward commitments "often could be sold in a few days or weeks at a profit for which the investor received a check without ever having made a cash investment," the Shriver report notes.

"Some investment officers, naive, greedy, or both, started to make larger and larger commitments in Ginnie Mae forwards. Ultimately, it says, when the interest-rate cycle turned, continuing profits became continuing losses."

The Credit-Union Administration has taken a particularly harsh view of speculative practices — it proposes that federal credit unions only make investments that can be completed within five business days.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board has proposed barring any federally insured S&L from arranging advance commitments in amounts exceeding either of two limits. One is cash flow from repayments of principal on outstanding mortgage loans during the preceding 12 months. The other is the S&L's "documented capacity to fund all commitments."

Worrisome to others is the possibility that the Securities and Exchange Commission may seize on the speculative abuses and seek power to regulate the market for government securities.

**Exxon Still No. 1
But GM, AT&T
More Profitable**

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT) — Based on annual results reported yesterday by General Motors, Exxon remains the nation's largest company, using revenues as a standard.

Exxon reported total revenues of \$64.8 billion for 1978, compared with GM's \$63.2 billion. American Telephone and Telegraph came in third place with 1978 revenues of \$41 billion.

From an earnings standpoint, however, AT&T remained solidly in front, with profits of \$5.27 billion, followed by GM with \$3.51 billion and Exxon with \$2.76 billion.

**Company
Reports**

Revenues, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
American Cyanamid *			
4th Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	734.10	642.50	
Profits	43.90	36.60	
Per share	0.92	0.77	
Ver			
Year	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,700	2,400	
Profits	155.90	139.40	
Per share	3.26	2.92	

* Quarterly dividend increased to 40¢ from 37 1/2¢ a share, payable March 30, record Feb. 16.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

**After Weak Opening
And Mid-Day Strength**

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated in moderate trading today, extending its losing streak to six of the last seven sessions.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 1.13 to 822.85 while declining issues outnumbered advances 709 to 322. Volume fell to 23.57 million shares from 26.49 million yesterday.

The market opened weaker but began a firming trend around midday that brought it briefly into the plus column before it weakened again late in the session.

Administration officials said Iran's cancellation of \$7 billion in U.S. weapons contracts would not hurt the economy since the weapons would be sold elsewhere or used by the United States. However, analysts said investors are worried that tight oil supplies could further slow the U.S. economy and heighten chances of a recession this year, which could jeopardize President Carter's fiscal 1980 budget.

Boeing topped the active list and lost one to 73 1/2. Yesterday, Iran canceled a contract for seven Boeing airborne warning and control planes.

Norand Corp., a subsidiary of Pioneer Hi-Bred International, said it produced a small, low-cost order entry terminal priced at \$495 including memory. It said it had received advance orders for 10,000 of the units.

Kerr-McGee gained 3/4 to 47 after reporting higher quarter profits and raising the dividend.

Penn Central, which plans to buy a propane marketing business from Williams Cos., added 3/4 to 17. IU International added 3/4 to 11. A block of 133,500 shares traded at 10 1/4 and another of 50,000 moved at 10 1/4.

American Stock Exchange prices were mixed with the index up 0.17 to 158.16 but advances leading declines 310 to 225.

Rumors of new export business in soybean oil and reports of Brazilian soybean crop losses pushed nearby soybean futures higher on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Comex silver futures reached record highs on aggressive new buying triggered by continued market concern over tightness of supplies. However, profit-taking sliced closing gains to 11 cents from 18 cents.

**REBIE NATIONALE DES
USINES RENAULT**

7.25% 1972/1987
Loan of F.F. 200,000,000

We inform the bondholders that the March 15, 1979, repayment installment of F.F. 10,000,000 — has been made by purchase on the market.

Amount outstanding: F.F. 172,000,000 —

The Principal Paying Agent, SOCIETE GENERALE ALSAACIENNE DE BANQUE 15 Avenue Emile Reuter, LUXEMBOURG.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Daimler Sales Up, Profits Flat**

Daimler-Benz sales rose 4.4 percent last year to around 27 billion Deutsche marks, almost equally divided between domestic and export sales, but profits remained essentially flat at about 1977 levels — when the company reported consolidated net of 489.8 million DM. Chairman Joachim Zahn, stating that excessive optimism would be out of place, warns that the West German auto industry faces radical changes. While the challenge from Japan remains strong, he says, even fiercer competition could come in the next few years from the United States where tighter environmental legislation is forcing major manufacturers to invest heavily in new plant to turn out European-style cars. Nevertheless, he notes that new orders for cars continue to outstrip output, despite higher production capacities.

Importers Raise U.S. Car Sales

U.S. sales of import cars rose 1.5 percent to about 149,000 units in January. However, three leading importers, Toyota, Datsun and Honda all recorded lower sales in the month, indicating that a series of price increases on those makes, due to currency fluctuations, may be having an adverse impact on sales. Among the top importers, only Volkswagen recorded an increase, rising a hefty 34 percent over year-

ago levels. As a whole, imports captured 19 percent of industry sales in January, down slightly from the record 21 percent share a year earlier. The pace of new U.S. car sales in January, including imports, rose almost 13 percent from a year earlier, to 781,769 units, mostly because of a hefty sales gain posted by General Motors. Sales of U.S. makes generally were in line with recent sales patterns established over the past few months in which GM has been accounting for about a 60-percent share of the market.

Chrysler in Joint Venture in Taiwan

Chrysler and Taiwan Machinery Manufacturing have agreed in principle to produce cars and heavy-duty trucks in Taiwan. A new company will be established to handle the construction of a vehicle plant at Chungli, south of Taipei. Under the agreement, Chrysler and TMMC will each have a 40-percent stake and Central Investment Holding Co. the remaining 20 percent. The eventual investment is \$70 million, one-third of which is to be invested in the first year. The plant will be completed in two years and production will start in 1981. The agreement calls for an initial annual production of 400 trucks of five to 20 tons, as well as cars. Engines will be produced by Perkins Engine, of Britain.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

January 30, 1979

\$50,000,000

EMI (US) Corp.

9 3/4% Notes due December 31, 1993

Unconditionally guaranteed by

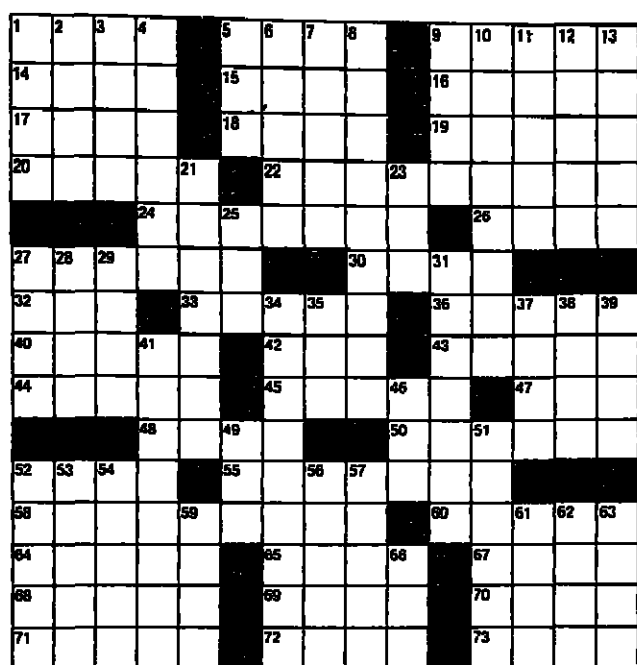
EMI Limited

The undersigned arranged the private placement of the above Notes with institutional investors in the United States.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated

[illegible]

—By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS		49 — Islands, near New Guinea	10 In a convincing way
1 Seven for Sinbad		50 OPEC lands	11 Keep — on (watch over)
5 Author of the quotation below		52 Like A. J. Foyt's cars	12 Pravid founder: 1912
9 Squama		55 Historic French forest	13 Obliterate
14 Start of a quotation		56 Quotation: Part IV	14 Apply thickly
15 Armadillo		60 Dehiscid	23 Washington's bill
16 Paint company employee		64 Fiat	25 — Kabibble
17 Court celebrity		65 Wainscot	27 The Egyptian Vulcan
18 North African cypress pine		67 Carnegie or Evans	28 Alas!
19 Rocket's upper stage		68 Genesis	29 Existence, in Essen
20 Mangel-wurzels		69 Rikiki-Tikki- —	31 Monday's shore
22 Quotation: Part II		70 End of quotation	34 Has reciprocal effect
24 Noted N.Y. governor		71 Byron's "The Lament of	35 Prefix with classic or Gothic
26 State bird of Hawaii		72 Captain Hook's sidekick	37 Devoid of interest
27 Turkish titles		73 Authentic	38 Puerto —
28 Triton			39 Disable
32 Quotation: Part II	DOWN		41 Strews
33 "The play's the —"	1 Thick piece of marble		46 Debate side
36 Tocsin	2 Luxury		49 Lummax
40 Lancaster Valley group	3 Word with tooth or ear		51 Man in the van
42 Rosalynn Carter, — Smith	4 Rough drawing		52 Jack or Robert
43 Neighbor of Iraq	5 French Lick is one		53 Corporeal channel
44 Therefore	6 Bittern		54 Refreshments
45 Kind of singer or bearer	7 At the stern		56 Flash of light
47 Here, in Haiti	8 Rabid hawk		57 Relish-tray item
	9 Musial		59 " — take arms . . ."
			61 Smooth the way
			62 Kazan
			63 Farmer's locale, in a song
			66 Whopper

ALGARVE	C	F	Overcast	MADRID	C	F	Overcast
AMSTERDAM <td>12</td> <td>28</td> <td>Most</td> <td>MIAMI<td>22</td><td>72</td><td>Sunny</td></td>	12	28	Most	MIAMI <td>22</td> <td>72</td> <td>Sunny</td>	22	72	Sunny
ANKARA <td>10</td> <td>50</td> <td>Showers</td> <td>MILAN<td>19</td><td>67</td><td>Most</td></td>	10	50	Showers	MILAN <td>19</td> <td>67</td> <td>Most</td>	19	67	Most
ATHENS <td>22</td> <td>54</td> <td>Rain</td> <td>MONTREAL<td>23</td><td>55</td><td>Fair</td></td>	22	54	Rain	MONTREAL <td>23</td> <td>55</td> <td>Fair</td>	23	55	Fair
BEIRUT <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>N.A.</td> <td>MOSCOW<td>4</td><td>25</td><td>Overcast</td></td>	-	-	N.A.	MOSCOW <td>4</td> <td>25</td> <td>Overcast</td>	4	25	Overcast
BELGRADE <td>1</td> <td>31</td> <td>Most</td> <td>MUNICH<td>31</td><td>59</td><td>Snow</td></td>	1	31	Most	MUNICH <td>31</td> <td>59</td> <td>Snow</td>	31	59	Snow
BERLIN <td>-1</td> <td>31</td> <td>Most</td> <td>NEW YORK<td>11</td><td>52</td><td>Sunny</td></td>	-1	31	Most	NEW YORK <td>11</td> <td>52</td> <td>Sunny</td>	11	52	Sunny
BRUSSELS <td>0</td> <td>32</td> <td>Mist</td> <td>OSLO<td>15</td><td>39</td><td>Fair</td></td>	0	32	Mist	OSLO <td>15</td> <td>39</td> <td>Fair</td>	15	39	Fair
BUCHAREST <td>4</td> <td>31</td> <td>Fog</td> <td>NICE<td>-19</td><td>16</td><td>Snow</td></td>	4	31	Fog	NICE <td>-19</td> <td>16</td> <td>Snow</td>	-19	16	Snow
BUDAPEST <td>1</td> <td>41</td> <td>Mist</td> <td>PARIS<td>15</td><td>50</td><td>Most</td></td>	1	41	Mist	PARIS <td>15</td> <td>50</td> <td>Most</td>	15	50	Most
CASABLANCA <td>21</td> <td>73</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>PRAGUE<td>0</td><td>32</td><td>Fair</td></td>	21	73	Cloudy	PRAGUE <td>0</td> <td>32</td> <td>Fair</td>	0	32	Fair
COPENHAGEN <td>-14</td> <td>37</td> <td>Fog</td> <td>ROME<td>16</td><td>61</td><td>Fair</td></td>	-14	37	Fog	ROME <td>16</td> <td>61</td> <td>Fair</td>	16	61	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL <td>19</td> <td>66</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>SOFIA<td>16</td><td>59</td><td>Fair</td></td>	19	66	Cloudy	SOFIA <td>16</td> <td>59</td> <td>Fair</td>	16	59	Fair
DUBLIN <td>5</td> <td>41</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td>STOCKHOLM<td>-17</td><td>10</td><td>Fair</td></td>	5	41	Overcast	STOCKHOLM <td>-17</td> <td>10</td> <td>Fair</td>	-17	10	Fair
EDINBURGH <td>-1</td> <td>31</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td>TEHRAN<td>-</td><td>-</td><td>N.A.</td></td>	-1	31	Overcast	TEHRAN <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>N.A.</td>	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE <td>13</td> <td>58</td> <td>Mist</td> <td>TEL AVIV<td>22</td><td>72</td><td>Most</td></td>	13	58	Mist	TEL AVIV <td>22</td> <td>72</td> <td>Most</td>	22	72	Most
FRANKFURT <td>3</td> <td>36</td> <td>Fair</td> <td>TOKYO<td>70</td><td>84</td><td>Fair</td></td>	3	36	Fair	TOKYO <td>70</td> <td>84</td> <td>Fair</td>	70	84	Fair
GENEVA <td>8</td> <td>46</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td>TUNIS<td>19</td><td>66</td><td>Fair</td></td>	8	46	Overcast	TUNIS <td>19</td> <td>66</td> <td>Fair</td>	19	66	Fair
HELSINKI <td>-16</td> <td>3</td> <td>Snow</td> <td>VIENNA<td>3</td><td>37</td><td>Mist</td></td>	-16	3	Snow	VIENNA <td>3</td> <td>37</td> <td>Mist</td>	3	37	Mist
ISTANBUL <td>19</td> <td>63</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>WARSAW<td>-4</td><td>21</td><td>Fair</td></td>	19	63	Cloudy	WARSAW <td>-4</td> <td>21</td> <td>Fair</td>	-4	21	Fair
LAS PALMAS <td>22</td> <td>72</td> <td>Fair</td> <td>WASHINGTON<td>23</td><td>72</td><td>Sunny</td></td>	22	72	Fair	WASHINGTON <td>23</td> <td>72</td> <td>Sunny</td>	23	72	Sunny
LISBON <td>15</td> <td>59</td> <td>Rain</td> <td>ZURICH<td>2</td><td>36</td><td>Mist</td></td>	15	59	Rain	ZURICH <td>2</td> <td>36</td> <td>Mist</td>	2	36	Mist
LONDON <td>2</td> <td>36</td> <td>Fair</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	2	36	Fair				
LOS ANGELES <td>10</td> <td>50</td> <td>Fair</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	10	50	Fair				

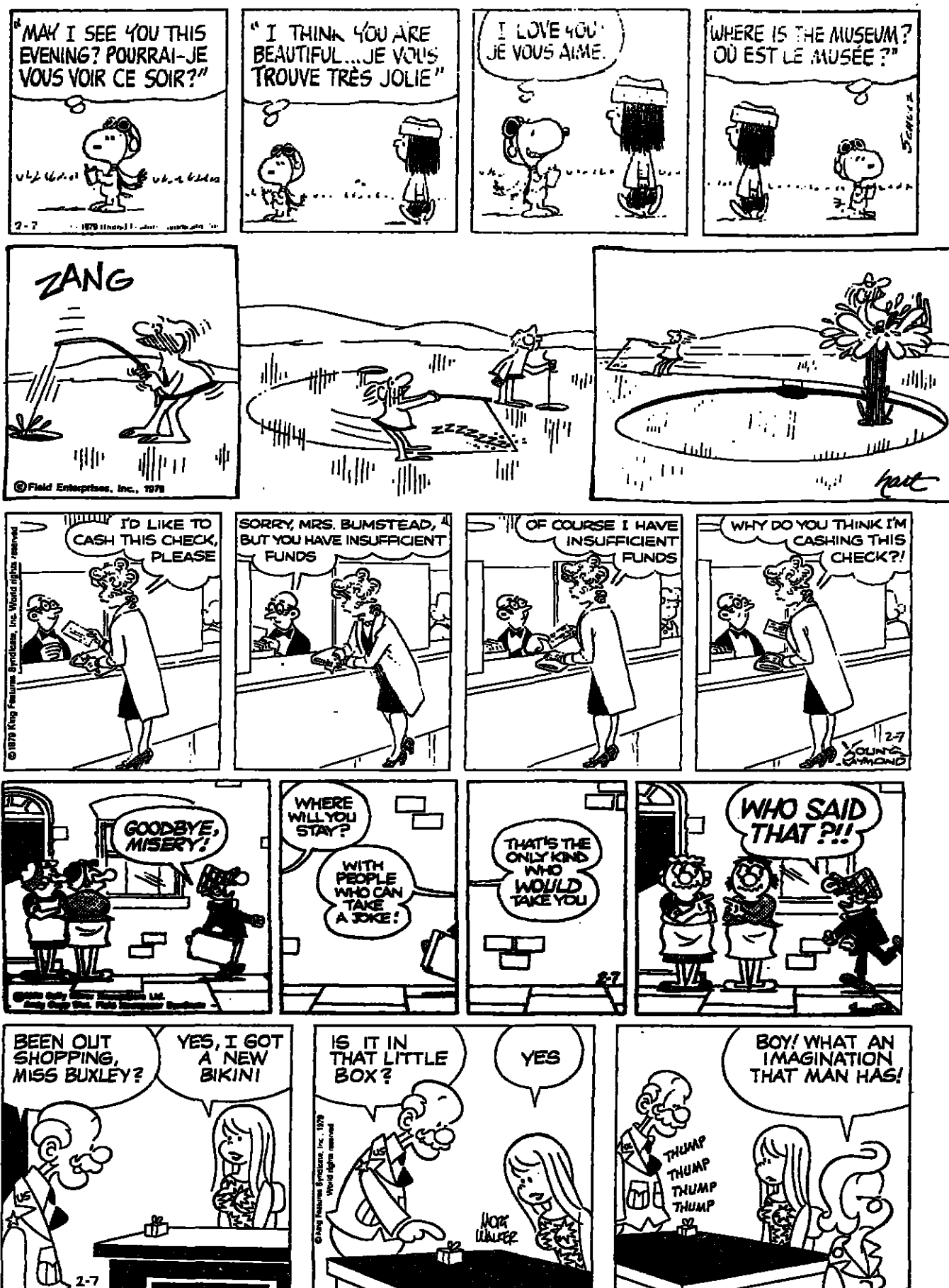
(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700

ADVERTISEMENT
February 4, 1873

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following margin of symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

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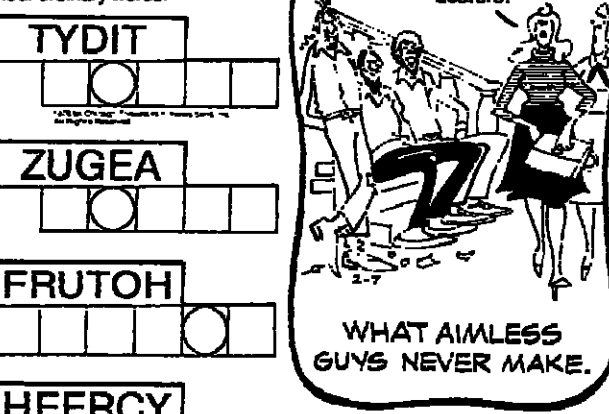
**R
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DOONESBURY

Unscramble these four Jumbles.

one letter to each square, to form
four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MUSIC FEIGN BRANDY PURITY

Answer: What members of a team usually wear, figuratively speaking—NUMBERS

DENNIS THE MENACE



ART AND POLITICS IN THE WEIMAR PERIOD

The New Sobriety, 1917-1933

By John Willett. Pantheon. Illustrated. 272 pp. \$17.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

POSTWAR Weimar, like prewar Vienna, is a kind of dream-space and dream-time for Western intellectuals, a garden of the radical arts. To have been young then and there — listening to Hindemith, Stravinsky, Webern, Schoenberg and Weill; looking at Grosz, Dix, Arp. Leger and Moholy-Nagy; going out at night to Brecht and Piscator; staying home to read Kafka and Rilke; living with Gropius in a Bauhaus — was to be modern and brave and left-wing and busy reinventing the very terms of reality.

Radio was a new and exciting fact. Movies began to talk. Photography discovered montage. From the East came Mayakovsky, Eisenstein and Diaghilev; from the West came Hemingway, Chaplin and jazz; overhead was Einstein; underneath was Hitler. Even advertising as we have come, unfortunately, to know it, flourished in a special way. Tucholsky in 1927 recommended a stimulant called Kokmes:

"Kokmes has no harmful side effects, since it has no effects at all. We are only manufacturing it in order to cover the high advertising costs, and we advertise it in order to be able to manufacture it. In this way we symbolize what lies closest to our heart: the German economy."

I haven't mentioned psychoanalysis, or the sociology of the Frankfurt school, or the phenomenology of Heidegger, or the physics of Planck, Heisenberg and Bohr. This is because John Willett - Brecht scholar, art historian and philosopher - has said that 'more or less ignores them; they don't fit into his "impressionistic" scheme. This is also a pity. The physical and social sciences that grew up in the Weimar garden may have shaped the world we live in more decisively than any other kind of knowledge'. Dada (1917) to the Gestapo (1933). I have the feeling that Max Weber was more important than Max Reinhardt. On the other hand, Grosius and Mies Van der Rohe have a lot to answer for. The trouble with architecture is that it doesn't go away.

planning of Ernst May; the pedagogy of Cropsius and Meyer; the satirical portraits of the artist in the documentary movie and the musical-hall revue; the design of chairs and the angle of snapshots. If Weimar borrowed from the Russians a belief in impending revolution, it swallowed American technology whole, like a left-wing python. The repeatable was also the admirable or the significant. The mass — if Weber and the phlegmatics of the 1920s together, they might have called it "the critical mass" — was a creative truth. Henry Ford's autobiography was a best seller. Sports were an obsession. Why not novels, "avoiding all romantic embellishment and whimsy," about forests, bread, coal, iron, flax, cotton, paper, locomotives and factories? Fyodor Dostoevsky, after all, had written one, "on *infernal...*"

Russian artists, before Stalin got rid of them, had an enormous influence on Weimar. Stalin, like Hitler, could not abide a subversive art. Social democracy, so despised by so many revolutionary German artists, was a relatively amiable umbrella considering the rain of blood. The revolution did not arrive, although technology did: the cement garden. Politics is culture, too. The caution in Willett's tale is his reminder that culture can play with politics, but it cannot afford to lose the game. The German left was criminally naive and, I

The self, denied, seethes and chomps. The masses, who will be taken care of later on by bowling and television, write novels called "Stalin" and "Hitler." With the possible exception of Brecht, Kafka and Rilke are the enduring monuments of nonscientific Weimar culture, and Willett stighs them because, I suppose, their art was in no sense communal or collective. Their art, their jazz, proposed the death of the self in collectivisms. We are geniuses or clerks; the rest is advertising. Willett almost says so, and should have.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

Week		Last Week	On List
1	CHESAPEAKE, by James A. Michener	1	23
2	WAR AND REMEMBRANCE, by Herman Melville	2	16
3	OVERLOAD, by Arthur Hailey	7	2
4	THE STORIES OF JOHN CHEEVER, by John Cheever	3	7
5	THE FLYING JONES UPGRADE, by John Updike	4	2
6	FOOLS DIE, Mario Puzo	6	18
7	SECOND GENERATION, by Robert Penn Warren	5	18
8	BRIGHT FLOWS THE RIVER, by Taylor Caldwell	10	13
9	EVERGREEN, by Selma Plag	9	26
10	THE FLYING WILSONS, by M.M. Kaye	11	18
11	THE SIXTH COMMANDMENT, by Robert Penn Warren	15	2
12	THE PRAISE SINGER, by Mary Renault	14	6
13	THE SILMARILLION, by J.R.R. Tolkien	8	43
14	THE WORLD ACCORDING TO GARD, by John Irving	—	21
15	ILLUSIONS, by Richard Bach	13	80 1/2
NONFICTION			
1	MOMMIE DEAREST, by Christina Crawford	1	12
2	L.A. BEACH BOYS, by MYSELF, by Lauren Bacall	—	1
3	A DISTANT MIRROR, by William Manchester	2	18
4	AMERICAN CAESAR, by William Manchester	3	18
5	GNOMES, text by Will Hixson, illustrated by Russ Poovillet	5	55
6	IN SEARCH OF HISTORY, by Eric Foner	6	18
7	THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUNNING, by James F. Flax	7	57
8	THE HANAMU, by Thomas Hoving	11	7
9	LINDA GOODMAN'S LOVE SIGNS, by Linda Goodman	12	2
10	IF LIFE IS A BOWL OF CHERIES-WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PIT?, by Erma Bombeck	4	37
11	THE ANN LANDERS ENIGMA, by Ann Landers	8	8
12	FAIRIES, described and illustrated by Brian Ford and Alan Lee	9	12
13	THE COMPLETE SCARS DALE MEDICAL DIET, by Herman J. Larower, and Sam Sinclair Baker	—	1
14	WANDERINGS, by Chaim Potkin	10	3
15	NURSE, by Peggy Anderson	15	3

Solution to Previous Puzzle

CIALF G O B S L T E
A L O E A R I A S D U N C
R E S T O R E R S E I N T R
L E I T I T A L L A N A I G O U
D E N S R I T E
R I B A D E I R A P A I
A R I E T I R O L I N
T E L L I T O S W E E N E
E I N G I E E R D E N
D E E L M N U S E S I T
S I A P N A M A
Q U I T T Y O U R K I D D I N E
U N S E E B O I L S O D I N E
A D D L E R E S N E R A I N A
D I O E R R E D D E N O

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, North had redoubled, showing at least 10 high-card points. South was willing to push on to game. He knew that the missing high cards would be bunched on his left, and he expected that this would help him to judge the play.

West made a normal lead of the spade three, which happened to aid the declarer. He played low in the dummy, and found himself with a sure second stopper in the suit, when East played the queen and the king won. South entered dummy with a club lead and took a heart finesse, losing to the king. West shifted to the diamond king, but this only served to save an overtrick. South had his nine tricks.

have come home with nine tricks. for East would have had no way of gaining the lead to play the spade queen, pinning dummy's jack.

NORTH

♠ J 4
♥ Q J
♦ 8 5 4 2
♣ A Q J 8

WEST EAST

♠ A 9 8 3 ♣ Q 6 5 2
♥ K 8 7 4 2 ♥ 5 3
♦ Q K J ♦ 10 6 3
♣ 6 ♣ 10 9 6 5

SOUTH (D)

♥ A 10 7
♦ A 10 9 6
♠ A 9
♣ K 7 3 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Dbl.	Redbl.	1 ♣
Pass	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ♣	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
3 M.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade three.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	Dbl.	Redbl.	1♠
Pass	Pass	2♣	Pass
2♥	Pass	3♣	Pass
3N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade three.

10